

ARMY



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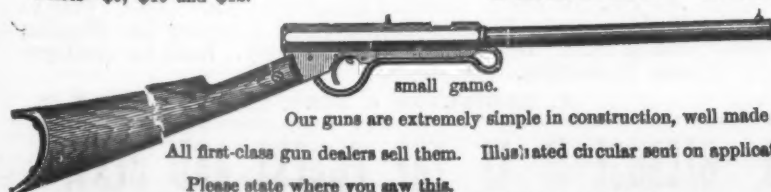
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THE ARMY.

G. O. 34, H. Q. A., April 5, 1881.

Publishes the following acts and extracts of acts of Congress:

- I. An Act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, and for prior years, and for those certified as due by the accounting officers of the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the act of June 14, 1878, heretofore paid from permanent appropriations, and for other purposes. Approved March 3, 1881.
- II. An Act making appropriations for the construction, completion, repair, and preservation of certain works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes. Approved March 3, 1881.
- III. An Act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, and for other purposes. Approved March 3, 1881.
- IV. An Act making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the Government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, and for other purposes. Approved March 3, 1881.
- V. An Act making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defence, and for the armament thereof, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, and for other purposes. Approved March 3, 1881.
- VI. An Act for the relief of Redmond Tully. Approved March 3, 1881.

G. O. 35, H. Q. A., April 12, 1881.

In order to carry into execution the act approved May 1, 1880, and so much of the act approved March 3, 1881, entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, and for other purposes," as provides for "observation and exploration in the Arctic Seas; for continuing the work of scientific observation and exploration on or near the shores of Lady Franklin Bay, and for transportation of men and supplies to said location and return, twenty-five thousand dollars," it is ordered:

1. 1st Lieut. A. W. Greely, 5th U. S. Cavalry, acting signal officer, having volunteered for the expedition, shall take command of the expeditionary force, now organizing under said act, to establish a station north of the 81st degree of north latitude, at or near Lady Franklin Bay, for the purpose of scientific observation.
2. Lieut. Greely shall have authority to contract for and purchase within the limits of the appropriation the supplies and transportation deemed needful for the expedition; and the appropriation for this purpose, made by the act approved March 3, 1881, shall be drawn from the Treasury and disbursed, upon proper vouchers, by the regular disbursing officer of the Signal Service, under the direction of the Chief Signal Officer.
3. The force to be employed in the expedition shall consist of two other officers, who may volunteer their services; twenty-one enlisted men, who may volunteer from the Army or be specially enlisted for the purpose; and one contract surgeon. The latter to be contracted with at such time as he may be able to join the party.
4. The commander of the expedition is authorized to hire a steam sealer or whaler, to transport the party from St. John's to Lady Franklin Bay, for a fixed sum per month, under a formal contract that shall release the United States from any and all responsibility, or claim for damages, in case the steamer is injured, lost, or destroyed. The said contract shall include the services and subsistence of the crew of the vessel, and shall require that the said crew shall consist of one captain, two mates, one steward, two engineers, two firemen, and seven seamen—not less than fifteen in all. Such steam sealer or whaler shall not be hired until it has been inspected by an officer, to be detailed by the Secretary of the Navy for that purpose, and found by him fit for the intended service.
5. The expeditionary force shall be assembled at Washington, District of Columbia, not later than May 15, and at St. John's not later than June 15, 1881.
6. During their absence on this duty Lieut. Greely and the other officers of the Army accompanying the expedition will retain station at Washington, District of Columbia. The enlisted men who may volunteer or be specially enlisted for this duty shall receive the pay, and commutation allowances (except commutation for quarters and fuel) that accrue to men detached for duty in Washington, District of Columbia.
7. The several bureaus of the War Department will furnish, on requisitions approved by the Secretary of War, the necessary subsistence, clothing, camp, and garrison equipage, transportation to St. John's, Newfoundland, and return, medicines, books, instruments, hospital stores, arms, and ammunition. The subsistence stores to be furnished as above directed are for sale, not for issue, to the officers and men of the expeditionary force.

G. O. 6, DEPT. OF PLATTE, March 11, 1881.

Announces that the bi-monthly inspection report to be made by Post Commanders, under par. 3. G. O. 5, as amended by par. 1, G. O. 19, series of 1872, from these Headquarters, will in future be discontinued.

CIRCULAR, MIL. DIV. OF PACIFIC, March 30, 1881.

Publishes extracts, taken from the Target Reports of Companies serving in the Dept. of California, for the months of January and February, 1881.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

GENERAL OFFICERS.—Maj.-Gen. Wilcox, commanding the Dept. of Arizona, will proceed to Tucson, A. T., and such other points as may be necessary, on public business connected with his Dept. (S. O. 37, March 31, D. Ariz.)

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.—Major J. C. Breckinridge, Asst. Insp.-Gen., is detailed to inspect such unserviceable quartermaster's property (horses and mules) as may be presented to him at Fort Myer, Va. (S. O., April 11, W. D.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.—Capt. J. H. Belcher, A. Q. M., now at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., will report by

letter to the Lieut.-Gen., commanding Mil. Div. of the Missouri, for assignment to a station (S. O., April 9, W. D.)

Capt. John Simpson, A. Q. M., member G. C.-M. at David's Island, N. Y. H., April 14 (S. O., April 9, W. D.)

Capt. J. M. Marshall, A. Q. M., will report to the C. O., Little Rock Bks., for temporary Court-martial duty (S. O. 42, April 5, D. Ark.)

Capt. John Simpson, A. Q. M., is assigned to command a detachment of twenty General Service recruits to leave David's Island, N. Y. H., April 14, for Fort Adams, R. I., for assignment to Light Bat. K, 1st Art. (Order 77, April 11, Recruiting Depot, David's Island, N. Y. H.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.—Capt. J. J. Clague, C. S., will proceed to Minneapolis and Sauk Centre, Minn., and return, on public service (S. O. 59, April 7, D. E.)

Capt. Charles P. Eagan, Chief Com'y of Sub. of Dept. of Arizona, will proceed to Phoenix, A. T., and if he finds it necessary, to Fort McDowell, A. T., on duty connected with his Dept. (S. O. 37, March 31, D. Ariz.)

Capt. William H. Nash, C. S., will proceed to Newburyport, Mass., on public business (S. O. 65, April 12, D. E.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—Asst. Surg. Peter Moffatt is relieved from duty at Camp Spokane, W. T. As soon as his health and the condition of the route of travel will permit, he will be ordered by the C. O., Camp Spokane, to proceed to Fort Walla Walla and report to Surg. Francis L. Town, until further orders, for medical treatment (S. O. 35, March 21, D. C.)

Asst. Surg. P. J. A. Cleary, member G. C.-M. at Plattsburg Bks., N. Y., April 19 (S. O. 65, April 12, D. E.)

A. A. Surg. J. L. Mulford will, on his arrival at Fort Stockton, Tex., report to the C. O. of that post for duty (S. O. 53, April 6, D. T.)

In obedience to par. 9, S. O. 72, c. s., Hdqrs. of Army, Asst. Surg. Ezra Woodruff is relieved from duty in the Dept. of Texas (S. O. 53, April 6, D. T.)

Par. 1, S. O. 190, Fort Yates, D. T., Nov. 17, 1879, directing Asst. Surg. L. M. Maus to accompany Lieut.-Col. W. P. Carlin, 17th Inf., to Fort Pembina, D. T., on a tour of inspection of the companies of the 17th Inf., stationed at that post, is approved (S. O. 60, April 9, D. D.)

Surg. J. V. D. Middleton, member G. C.-M. at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., April 18 (S. O. 66, April 13, D. E.)

Asst. Surg. Malborough C. Wyeth, having reported at Hdqrs. Dept. of Dakota, is assigned to duty at Fort Meade, D. T., and will proceed to that post as soon as the route is open for travel, meantime he will remain in St. Paul, Minn. (S. O. 61, April 11, D. D.)

Asst. Surg. George E. Bushnell, awaiting orders in St. Paul, Minn., since March 28, will proceed to Fort Yates, D. T., for duty (S. O. 61, April 11, D. D.)

A. A. Surg. S. T. Weirick will be relieved from duty at Fort Yates, and ordered to report in person to the C. O., Fort A. Lincoln, for duty at that post (S. O. 61, April 11, D. D.)

Hosp. Steward George Duke is relieved from duty at Whipple Barracks, A. T., and will report to the C. O., Camp Huachuca, A. T., for duty (S. O. 36, March 30, D. A.)

Hosp. Steward James H. McEachron, enlisted and re-appointed as such Feb. 23, 1881.

Hosp. Steward Thomas H. Groves will proceed to Jackson Bks., La., for duty. Upon the arrival of Steward Groves at Jackson Bks., La., Hosp. Steward Charles H. Herman will be relieved from duty at that post and proceed to Cantonment, I. T., reporting to the C. O. for duty there (S. O. 42, April 5, D. Ark.)

The C. O., Fort Keogh, M. T., will relieve from duty one of the two Hosp. Stewards at that post, and direct him to proceed to the Cantonment Bad Lands, D. T., for duty at that station (S. O. 61, April 11, D. D.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.—The verbal instructions of the Lieut.-Gen. commanding the Div. of Missouri, of Feb. 17, 1881, to Paymaster Frank Bridgman to proceed to Keokuk, Iowa, for the purpose of renewing his bond, are confirmed (S. O. 41, April 12, M. D. M.)

The following named officers will proceed to pay the troops at the posts and stations hereinafter enumerated, for the months of January and February, 1881: Paymaster Frank M. Cox, at Fort Bidwell, Cal., and Forts McDermitt and Halleck, Nev.; Paymaster James R. Roche, at Fort Gaston, Cal. After completion of these duties the officers will return to their stations (S. O. 52, April 4, M. D. P.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.—On return to his station at Indianapolis, Ind., from leave of absence, Major J. A. Smith will proceed to Keokuk, Iowa, to relieve Major Amos Stickney of charge of the duties temporarily assigned him by virtue of par. 3, S. O. 108, Hdqrs. Corps of Engrs., Aug. 28, 1880, and on completion thereof will return to Indianapolis, Ind. (S. O. 32, April 7, Corps of Engrs.)

A Board of Officers to consist of Majors C. B. Comstock, Godfrey Weitzel, and H. M. Robert, will assemble at Milwaukee, Wis., for the purpose of considering and reporting upon the plan and location submitted by Major D. C. Houston for "improving Milwaukee Bay for purposes of harbor of refuge" (S. O. 32, April 7, Corps of Engrs.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers are made: Capt. J. B. Quinn and 1st Lieut. W. L. Marshall will be relieved from their present duties, and will report by letter to Lieut.-Col. Q. A. Gillmore, President of the Mississippi River Commission, for duty in charge of works of improvement on the Mississippi River under the supervision of that commission. Capt. E. H. Ruffner will be relieved from his present duties, and will report to Major W. R. King, Chattanooga, Tenn., for duty under his immediate orders. Capt. Thomas Turtle is assigned to the local charge of the improvement on the Great Kanawha River, West Virginia, under the immediate orders of Lieut.-Col. W. P. Craigbill (S. O., April 12, W. D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.—Ord. Sergt. Francis Rorke will be relieved from duty at Fort Bliss, Tex., by the C. O. of that post on receipt of this order, and will then proceed to Fort Reno, Ind. T., for duty (S. O., April 8, W. D.)

Sergt. James McGrath, Ord. Detachment, now on duty at the Washington Arsenal, Dist. of Columbia, will report to the C. O., U. S. Bks., Washington, D. C., for duty as acting ordnance sergeant at that post (S. O., April 8, W. D.)

Leave of absence for twenty days is granted Capt. F. H. Phipps, Chief Ord. Officer of the Dept. of Texas (S. O. 52, April 4, D. T.)

Leave of absence for three days is granted 1st Lieut. Charles H. Clark (S. O. 46, April 8, D. W. P.)

CHAPLAINS.—Leave of absence for two months, on Surg. certificate, with permission to go beyond the limits of the Div. of Missouri, is granted Chaplain David White, Fort Hays, Kas. (S. O. 40, April 8, M. D. M.)

SIGNAL SERVICE.—A G. C.-M. is appointed to meet at Fort Myer, Va., on April 14, 1881, for the trial of Sergt. Theodore V. Van Heusen, Signal Corps. Detail for the Court.—Capt. A. C. M. Pennington, 2d Art., president; Capt. W. P. Graves, 2d Art.; Capt. John McGilvray, 2d Art.; 1st Lieut. R. P. Strong, 4th Art., acting signal officer; 1st Lieut. B. H. Gilman, 13th Inf., acting signal officer; 1st Lieut. William Baird, 6th Cav., acting signal officer; 2d Lieut. F. E. Hobbs, 2d Art., members, and Capt. Samuel S. Elder, 1st Art., Judge-Advocate (S. O., April 8, W. D.)

THE LINE.

1st CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.

Detached Service.—Lieut.-Col. James W. Forsyth, Inspector of Cavalry, Mil. Div. of Missouri, will proceed from Chicago, Ill., to Milwaukee, Wis., and St. Paul, Minn., for the purpose of inspecting the accounts of disbursing officers at those places (S. O. 40, April 8, M. D. M.)

Assigned to Duty.—Major G. B. Sanford, having reported to the Comdr. Mil. Div. of Pacific, is announced as Acting Inspector-General, Mil. Div. of Pacific (G. O. 4, April 5, M. D. P.)

2ND CAVALRY, Col. J. W. Davidson.

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of one month, Capt. M. E. O'Brien, Fort Assiniboine, M. T., to take effect as soon as his services can be spared by his Post Commander (S. O. 61, April 11, D. D.)

3RD CAVALRY, Colonel A. G. Brackett.

G. C.-M.—A G. C.-M. is appointed to meet at Fort D. A. Russell, W. T., on April 13, 1881, for the trial of 1st Lieut. Augustus C. Paul, 3d Cav. The detail for the Court is as follows: Lieut.-Col. Charles E. Compton, 5th Cav., president; Capt. Frederick Van Vleet, 3d Cav.; Capt. Charles J. Von Herrmann, 4th Inf.; Capt. Deane Monahan, 3d Cav.; Capt. Thomas F. Quinn, 4th Inf.; Capt. Peter D. Vroom, 3d Cav.; Capt. Emmet Crawford, 3d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Hayden De Lany, 9th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John J. O'Brien, 4th Inf., members, and Capt. George F. Price, 5th Cav., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 27, April 6, D. P.)

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. George W. Baxter, further extended to July 1, 1881 (S. O., April 8, W. D.)

Resigned.—The resignation of 2d Lieut. George W. Baxter has been accepted by the President, to take effect July 1, 1881 (S. O., April 11, W. D.)

4TH CAVALRY, Col. R. S. Mackenzie.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. Stanton A. Mason, now at St. Louis, Mo., will report in person to the Supt. Mounted Recruiting Service, to conduct a detachment of recruits to Fort Reno, Ind. T., and upon completion of this duty will join his troop (S. O., April 12, W. D.)

5TH CAVALRY, Colonel W. Merritt.

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of three months, 1st Lieut. Robert London, Fort Laramie, W. T. (S. O. 26, April 1, D. P.)

Enlisted Men.—The C. O. Fort Robinson, Neb., will send Private Thomas Riley, Co. H, an insane soldier, to Washington, D. C., with a view to his admission into the Government Asylum for the insane (S. O. 28, April 6, D. P.)

6TH CAVALRY, Col. Eugene A. Carr.

Detached Service.—Capt. James W. Powell, Jr., is detailed to act as inspector on certain clothing, camp, and garrison equipage, and recruiting property on land at the cavalry recruiting rendezvous, No. 87½ South Sharp street, Baltimore, Md. (S. O., April 11, W. D.)

Leave of Absence.—Six months, on Surg. certificate, with permission to go beyond sea, 1st Lieut. Robert Hanna (S. O., April 9, W. D.)

Enlisted Men.—Private W. T. Dalby, Co. F, Hospital Steward of the 3d class, is relieved from duty at Fort Verde, A. T., and will report to the C. O. Whipple Bks, A. T., for duty (S. O. 36, March 30, D. A.)

8TH CAVALRY, Colonel Thos. H. Neill.

Detached Service.—Capt. S. B. M. Young, now in San Antonio, Tex., will take charge of all enlisted men at that post, belonging to companies at Fort Clark, Tex., and will conduct them to the latter post (S. O. 51, April 1, D. T.)

9TH CAVALRY, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Detached Service.—Col. Hatch, Comdr. Dist. of New Mexico, accompanied by 1st Lieut. C. A. Stedman, Adj. 9th Cav., will proceed to Forts Cummings and Bayard, N. M., and Fort Bliss, Tex., and such other points in the District as he may deem necessary, on public business (S. O. 40, April 1, D. N. M.)

Rejoin.—2d Lieut. C. W. Taylor, having been discharged from further attendance upon the G. C.-M. in session at Santa Fe, N. M., will return to his proper station at Fort Bayard, N. M., for duty (S. O. 41, April 5, D. N. M.)

10TH CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. N. Nolan, 1st Lieut. S. L. Woodward, and C. E. Nordstrom, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Davis, Tex., April 12 (S. O. 52, April 4, D. T.)

Leave of Absence.—Four months, on Surg. certificate, with permission to leave the Dept. of Texas, Capt. W. B. Kennedy (S. O., April 9, W. D.)

1st ARTILLERY, Colonel F. T. Dent.

Detached Service.—Capt. S. S. Elder will repair from Fort Monroe, Va., to Washington, D. C., and report in person to the Adjutant-General of the Army (S. O., April 8, W. D.)

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. Chaundler F. Eakin, president; Capt. E. Van A. Andrews, 1st Lieut. Allyn Capron, William P. Van Ness, 2d Lieut. F. S. Harlow, S. E. Stuart, C. J. Bailey, members, and 1st Lieut. Robert H. Patterson, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Adams, R. I., April 12 (S. O. 64, April 8, D. E.)

Capt. James M. Ingalls, 1st Lieut. Henry W. Hubbell, Jr., 2d Lieut. W. C. Rafferty, J. L. Chamberlin, members, and 1st Lieut. Henry M. Andrews, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., April 15 (S. O. 66, April 13, D. E.)

Leave of Absence.—2d Lieut. F. Marsh, six months, on Surg. certificate, with permission to go beyond the sea (S. O., April 9, W. D.)

Ten days, Capt. Thomas Ward, Fort Columbus, N. Y. H. (S. O. 65, April 12, D. E.)
Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. Thomas H. Barber, one month (S. O. April 7, W. D.)
Battery K.—Captain Sanger's Light Battery K, 1st Art., at Fort Adams, is preparing for the drill season, having recently had a large accession of recruits and several new horses.

3RD ARTILLERY, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. Henry G. Litchfield, president, G. C.-M. at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., April 15 (S. O. 66, April 13, D. E.)

3RD ARTILLERY, Col. George W. Getty.

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. Abram C. Wildrick, president; Capt. Lewis Smith, 2d Lieut. W. W. Gibson, Wilbur Lovridge, members, and 1st Lieut. Charles W. Hobbs, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Plattsburg Bks, N. Y., April 19 (S. O. 65, April 12, D. E.)

Major Horatio G. Gibson, president; Capt. John R. Myrick, 1st Lieut. Joseph M. Califf, 2d Lieut. D. A. Howard, D. J. Rumbough, members, and 1st Lieut. John B. Eaton, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., April 18 (S. O. 66, April 13, D. E.)

Leave of Absence.—One year, 2d Lieut. Heman Dowd (S. O., April 11, W. D.)

Leave Extended.—Major H. G. Gibson, comdg. Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., three days (S. O. 63, April 7, D. E.)

4TH ARTILLERY, Colonel John M. Brannan.

Resigned.—The resignation of 1st Lieut. W. M. Medeslfo, Ord. Dept., of his commission as 2d Lieutenant, 4th Art., only, has been accepted by the President to take effect from March 28, 1881 (S. O., April 8, W. D.)

5TH ARTILLERY, Col. Henry J. Hunt.

Leave of Absence.—Fifteen days, to take effect April 10, Lieut.-Col. John Hamilton, McPherson Bks, Ga. (S. O. 33, April 7, D. S.)

1ST INFANTRY, Colonel William R. Shafter.

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. Kinzie Bates, president; Capt. T. M. Tulman, John Hamilton, 1st Lieut. F. H. Edmunds, 2d Lieut. L. P. Bant, C. B. Vogdes, members, and 2d Lieut. C. G. Starr, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Davis, Tex., April 12 (S. O. 52, April 4, D. T.)
Enlisted Men.—Sergt. Henry Wilson, Co. A, now at Fort Clark, Tex., is relieved from duty as hospital steward of the 2d class, and will report for duty to his company commander (S. O. 53, April 6, D. T.)

2ND INFANTRY, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Enlisted Men.—The C. O. Camp Spokane, W. T., is authorized to grant a furlough for six months, with permission to go beyond sea, to Private John H. Brown, Co. E, the furlough to take effect April 1 (S. O. 34, March 18, D. C.)

3RD INFANTRY, Colonel John R. Brooke.

Detached Service.—Capt. J. H. Gageby, now in Washington, D. C., will report to the Supt. Gen. Rec. Ser., N. Y. City, to conduct a detachment of recruits to the Dept. of Dakota. On completion of this duty he will join his company (S. O., April 8, W. D.)

Capt. James H. Gageby is assigned to command the detachment of recruits assigned to regiments serving in the Dept. of Dakota, to leave David's Island, N. Y. H., April 16, 1881, for Fort Snelling, Minn., where they will be reported to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Dakota, for assignment (Order 79, April 13, Rec. Depot, David's Island, N. Y. H.)

Leave Extended.—Lieut.-Col. George Gibson, five months, on Surg. certificate, with permission to leave the Dept. of Dakota (S. O., April 8, W. D.)

5TH INFANTRY, Colonel Pinkney Lugenbeel.

Leave of Absence.—Two months, 2d Lieut. Charles A. Churchill, Fort Keogh, M. T. (S. O. 39, April 7, M. D. M.)
Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. C. A. Churchill, ten days (S. O. 53, April 5, D. D.)

To Join.—1st Lieut. W. H. C. Bowen, now in St. Paul, Minn., will proceed to Fort Snelling, Minn., and report to the C. O. of that post for temporary duty, until the route of travel to his station is open, when he will proceed to join it for duty (S. O. 57, April 4, D. D.)

6TH INFANTRY, Colonel A. McD. McCook.

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. Russell H. Day, still further extended seven days. 1st Lieut. C. G. Penney, R. Q. M., extended two months (S. O., April 13, W. D.)

7TH INFANTRY, Colonel John Gibbon.

Detached Service.—Capt. George L. Browning will proceed to the National Armory, Springfield, Mass., in order that he may examine and familiarize himself with the mechanism and systems of construction of magazine guns, in advance of the meeting of the board of officers of which he is recorder, appointed to meet at the Army Building, N. Y. City, by G. O. 51, from the War Dept. Capt. Browning will repair from Springfield, Mass., to N. Y. City in season for the meeting of the board (S. O., April 11, W. D.)

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. J. M. J. Sanno, member, G. C.-M. at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., April 15 (S. O. 66, April 13, D. E.)
Leave of Absence.—1st Lieut. Daniel Robinson, 6 months (S. O., April 14, W. D.)

8TH INFANTRY, Col. August V. Kautz.

Recruiting Service.—2d Lieut. R. F. Ames is detailed as Recruiting Officer at San Diego Bks, Cal. (S. O. 52, April 4, M. D. P.)

Relieved.—2d Lieut. John J. Haden is relieved from duty as Recruiting Officer at San Diego Bks, Cal. (S. O. 52, April 4, M. D. P.)

Leave of Absence.—Six months, with permission to go beyond sea, 2d Lieut. John J. Haden (S. O., April 11, W. D.)

10TH INFANTRY, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.

Leave of Absence.—Three months, 1st Lieut. E. O. Gibson (S. O., April 9, W. D.)

11TH INFANTRY, Colonel William H. Wood.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. W. H. Wheeler will report to Capt. J. H. Gageby, 3d Inf., for duty with the detachment of recruits which will leave David's Island, N. Y. H., April 16, assigned to regiments serving in the Dept. of Dakota (Order 79, April 13, Rec. Depot, David's Island, N. Y. H.)

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. E. C. Gilbreath is appointed J.-A. of G. C.-M. instituted by par. 2, S. O. 41, from Hdqrs Dept. of Dakota (S. O. 57, April 4, D. D.)

Capt. T. Schwan, president, G. C.-M. at David's Island, N. Y. H., April 14 (S. O., April 9, W. D.)
Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. Wm. Hoffman, one month (S. O., April 14, W. D.)

12TH INFANTRY, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. E. F. Willcox, A. D. C., will join the Comdg. General of the Dept. of Arizona at Tucson, A. T., and accompany him to such points as he may direct (S. O. 37, March 31, D. Ariz.)

1st Lieut. W. W. Wotterpoon, R. Q. M., now in Washington, will report to the Supt. General Recruiting Service to accompany a detachment of recruits for the 12th Inf., in the Dept. of Arizona. On completion of this duty he will join his regiment (S. O., April 13, W. D.) Revoked by S. O., April 14, W. D.

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. A. G. Tassin, five months, on Surg. certificate (S. O., April 11, W. D.)

Enlisted Men.—Private Robert C. Matthias, Co. C, will report to the C. O. Fort Apache, A. T., for duty in the field, as Hospital Steward of the 3d class (S. O. 37, March 31, D. Ariz.)

13TH INFANTRY, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.

Detached Service.—On the arrival at Fort Garland, Colo., of 1st Lieut. John B. Guthrie, en route to his station, he will report to the C. O. of the post for temporary Court-martial duty (S. O. 66, April 6, D. M.)

14TH INFANTRY, Col. John E. Smith.

G. C.-M. Service.—1st Lieut. C. A. Johnson, member, G. C.-M. at David's Island, N. Y. H., April 14 (S. O., April 9, W. D.)

15TH INFANTRY, Colonel George P. Buell.

Leave of Absence.—One month, 2d Lieut. W. T. May, Fort Union, N. M. (S. O. 65, April 5, D. M.)

Two months, Major James J. Van Horn, Fort Wingate, N. M., to take effect upon the return of the permanent Post Commander to that station (S. O. 40, April 8, M. D. M.)

Enlisted Men.—Sergt. Charles H. Ellis, Co. I, having completed the duty assigned him, will return to his station, Fort Marcy, N. M. He is authorized to delay three days en route (S. O. 65, April 5, D. M.)

16TH INFANTRY, Colonel G. Pennypacker.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. George E. Bacon, A. C. S., will proceed to N. Y. City and return, on public business (S. O. 45, April 7, D. W. P.)

17TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas L. Crittenden.

Arctic Expedition.—2d Lieut. John A. Lockwood, having volunteered for the service, will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report in person to 1st Lieut. A. W. Greely, 5th Cav., Act. Signal Officer, for duty at the International Polar Station, near Lady Franklin Bay (S. O., April 9, W. D.)

18TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.

G. C.-M. Service.—1st Lieut. G. N. Bomford, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at David's Island, N. Y. H., April 14 (S. O., April 9, W. D.)

Relieved.—1st Lieut. W. H. C. Bowen is relieved as J.-A. of G. C.-M. instituted by par. 2, S. O. 41, from Hdqrs Dept. of Dakota (S. O. 57, April 4, D. D.)

19TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Detached Service.—It having become necessary for Capt. J. H. Bradford, in performing the duty assigned him in S. O. 62, from Hdqrs Dept. of Missouri, to travel from Fort Scott, Kas., to Rich Hill, Mo., and return to Fort Scott, these journeys are approved (S. O. 67, April 8, D. M.)

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. P. H. Remington, member, G. C.-M. at David's Island, N. Y. H., April 14 (S. O., April 9, W. D.)

Enlisted Men.—The C. O. of Fort Leavenworth, Kas., will grant a furlough for two months to Private Albert B. Swift, Co. H, with permission to go beyond the limits of the Division (S. O. 67, April 8, D. M.)

The C. O. of Fort Leavenworth, Kas., will grant a furlough for three months, with permission to go beyond the sea, to Sergt. William C. Williams, Co. F (S. O. 68, April 9, D. M.)

20TH INFANTRY, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Change of Station.—Major C. R. Layton is relieved from duty at Fort Ringgold, Tex., and will report for duty to the C. O. Fort Brown, Tex. (S. O. 53, April 6, D. T.)

G. C.-M. Service.—1st Lieut. W. H. Low, Jr., is detailed as J.-A. of G. C.-M. instituted at Fort Brown, Tex., by par. 1, S. O. 48, from Hdqrs Dept. of Texas (S. O. 51, April 1, D. T.)

Leave of Absence.—Six months, to take effect when their services can be spared by their Dept. Comdr., is granted the following named officers: Capt. J. C. Bates and 1st Lieut. W. H. Hamner (S. O., April 7, W. D.)

Relieved.—1st Lieut. J. B. Rodman, Adjt., on account of sickness is relieved as J.-A. of G. C.-M. instituted at Fort Brown, Tex., by par. 1, S. O. 48, from Hdqrs Dept. of Texas (S. O. 51, April 1, D. T.)

Enlisted Men.—Corpl. John McIntyre, Co. G, now at Fort Davis, Tex., will report to the C. O. Fort Clark, Tex., for duty as hospital steward of the 2d class (S. O. 53, April 6, D. T.)

21ST INFANTRY, Colonel H. A. Morrow.

G. C.-M. Service.—1st Lieut. F. H. E. Ebstein, member, G. C.-M. at David's Island, N. Y. H., April 14 (S. O., April 9, W. D.)

Rejoins.—2d Lieut. John S. Parke, Jr., having complied with the orders under which he reported at Hdqrs Mil. Div. of Pacific, will return to his station, Vancouver Bks, W. T., without delay (S. O. 50, March 31, M. D. P.)

22ND INFANTRY, Colonel David S. Stanley.

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. De Witt C. Poole, member, G. C.-M. at David's Island, N. Y. H., April 14 (S. O., April 9, W. D.)

23RD INFANTRY, Colonel Granville O. Haller.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. John F. Trout, having reported at Hdqrs Dept. of Missouri, will proceed to Fort Wallace, Kas., for such light duty as he is able to perform (S. O. 66, April 6, D. M.)

24TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.

Leave of Absence.—Twenty days, on Surg. certificate, 2d Lieut. Benjamin W. Leavell, Fort Supply, I. T. (S. O. 43, April 7, D. Ark.)

STATIONS OF TROOPS.

For the stations of the various companies of the Army we refer to the list published in JOURNAL of April 9, since which there have been no changes requiring the reprinting of the complete roster.

Casualties among the Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, April 9, 1881.

1st Lieutenant James H. Lane, 25th Infantry—Dismissed April 4, 1881.

NOTE.—No Lists of Casualties were issued for the weeks ending March 26 and April 2, 1881.

Special Inspector Appointed.—Capt. Samuel McKeever, 2d Inf., on certain subsistence stores at Camp Howard, I. T. (S. O. 37, March 24, D. C.)

General Courts-Martial.—At Fort Adams, R. I., April 12. Detail: Eight officers of the 1st Art.

At David's Island, N. Y. H., April 14. Detail: One officer each of the 11th Inf., 19th Inf., 22d Inf., Q. M. Dept., 21st Inf., 14th Inf., and 18th Inf.

At Fort Myer, Va., April 14, for the trial of Sergt. Theo. V. Van Heusen, Signal Corps. For officers detailed see "Signal Corps."

At Fort Davis, Tex., April 12. Detail: Seven officers of the 1st Inf., and three of the 10th Cav.

At Fort Russell, W. T., April 13, for the trial of 1st Lieut. A. C. Paul, 3d Cav. For detail for the Court see 3d Cav.

At Plattsburg Bks, N. Y., April 19. Detail: Five officers of the 3d Art., and one of the Med. Dept.

At Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., April 15. Detail: One officer of the 2d Art.; one of the 7th Inf., and five of the 1st Art.

At Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., April 18. Detail: One officer of the Med. Dept., and six officers of the 3d Art.

The G. C.-M. instituted at Fort Walla Walla, W. T., by virtue of par. 2, S. O. 18, from Hdqrs Dept. of Columbia, will reconvene on Monday, April 4, 1881, for correction of its record of proceedings in the case of Private Michael Fletcher, Co. B, 1st Cav. (S. O. 37, March 24, D. C.)

Military Academy.—The following named Cadets will, in obedience to subpoenas from the office of the District Attorney, Orange County, N. Y., proceed to Newburgh, N. Y., so as to arrive at that place by April 12, 1881, to give evidence before the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in the case of the State of New York v. Beaumont B. Buck: Edwin B. Babbitt, John B. Bellinger, Edgar C. Beede, David DuB. Gaillard, Frederick L. Palmer, James K. Thompson, and Blanton C. Welch. These Cadets will return to their station as soon as their services are dispensed with by the Court (S. O. 45, April 7, D. W. P.)

In obedience to a subpoena from the office of the District Attorney, Orange County, N. Y., Cadet Madison McA. Jayne will proceed to Newburgh, N. Y., so as to arrive at that place by Tuesday, April 12, 1881, to give evidence before the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in the case of the State of New York v. Beaumont B. Buck. Leave of absence from 8:30 P. M., Monday, April 11, until Retreat, Friday, April 15, with permission to apply for extension, is granted Cadet Beaumont B. Buck (S. O. 46, April 8, D. W. P.)

Military Prisoner.—The unexecuted portion of the sentence of confinement in the case of Private J. Jameson, Co. A, 5th Cav., is remitted (S. O. 26, April 1, D. P.)

Rifles with Ramrod Bayonets, Hunting Knives, and Scabbards.—Rifles with ramrod bayonets, and hunting knives and scabbards, will be issued to the Commanding Officers of the following companies: Co. B, 6th Inf., 25; Co. G, 6th Inf., 40; Co. C and K, 13th Inf., 40 each; Co. E, 15th Inf., 40; Co. B, 19th Inf., 25; Co. C, 23d Inf., 40. For the purpose of testing them in actual use, the company commanders will make monthly reports of the results of the test, particularly as to the adaptability of these arms to the various conditions of service. All defects of manufacture or deficiency in strength in any of the parts will be specially noted (S. O. 68, April 9, D. M.)

Board of Examination.—A Board of Officers, to consist of Col. John H. King, 9th Inf.; Capt. William S. Stanton, Corps of Engng., Chief Engr. Dept. of Platte; Capt. Leonard Hay, 9th Inf.; Capt. Jesse M. Lee, 9th Inf., and 1st Lieut. James Regan, R. Q. M., 9th Inf., will meet at Fort Omaha, Neb., on April 20, 1881, to examine into and report upon the qualifications for promotion to the grade of 2d Lieutenant in the Army, of such non-commissioned officers as may be ordered before it for examination. Sergt.-Major Charles A. Rastetter, 5th Cav., and Sergt. Carter P. Johnson, Co. F, 3d Cav., will report to the Recorder of the Board for examination (S. O. 29, April 9, D. P.)

Court-Martial.—The following remarks of Brig. General Terry in a recent Court-martial case (Private W. M. Batcliffe, Co. M, 7th Cavalry) will doubtless prove interesting and instructive to officers subject to Court-martial details: "In the foregoing case it appears by the record that a member of the court, who had not been challenged by the prisoner, 'asked to be excused from serving as a member of the court in this case, as he had preferred the charges, was a principal witness, and had made up his mind regarding the innocence or guilt of the prisoner.' Upon this request the court voted to excuse the member from serving in the case, and accordingly he did not so serve. This action was wholly illegal and vitiates the proceedings in the case irremediably. The member referred to was ordered by the Department Commander to participate in the trial of this case. In undertaking to excuse him from the discharge of this duty, the court assumed to countermand and nullify the Department Commander's order, and the member by availing himself of the unauthorized excuse, was guilty of a disobedience of orders and violated the rights of the prisoner. Under no circumstances can a court absolve one of its members from the duty of participating in a trial, except upon the challenge of the party accused" (G. C.-M. O. 33, Dept. Dakota, 1881).

Use of Mineral Oil in Post School and Library Buildings.—In War Department letter of March 18 the Adjutant-General of the Army states that the Secretary of War has approved the recommendation of the Quartermaster-General, "that where those who pay for it prefer to use mineral oil rather than the candles, etc., now supplied by the Subsistence Department, they be allowed to do so." After the 1st July, 1881, the Quartermaster's Department, under provision of the Army Appropriation Act for the next fiscal year, will assume the duty of supplying military posts with lamps and oil—the oil to be of a flash point not below 135 deg. Fahrenheit, and no oil of lower flash point should be used at military posts.

Arrest of a Deserter.—A Bridgeport, Conn., despatch of April 11, says: Henry Blackman, a deserter from the U. S. Army, was arrested in Monroe, Conn., about midnight Satur-

day night by Deputy Sheriff Wakely, of Huntington. He was found secreted in a garret where he was hiding from the officers. He is about 25 years old, and lived in the town of Monroe. He deserted from Fort Schuyler, New York, about three weeks ago, and will be returned there to-day.

Abandoning Posts.—The abandonment of Camp Sheridan and Ft. Hartsuff is to be effected about the 1st of May. Camp Sheridan is a four-company post, and is garrisoned now by Company M of the 5th Cavalry and Company E of the 9th Infantry. Fort Hartsuff is a one-company post, and Company C of 9th Infantry is stationed there now. With these forces withdrawn from the posts to be abandoned, Gen. Crook will have something of an operating force at his command, instead of simply sufficient to guard the frontier posts.—*Omaha Herald*, April 6.

Fort D. A. Russell News.—Our correspondent at this post writes, April 3, as follows: Major Wham, Paymaster, U. S. A., and wife came down from Laramie City last Tuesday and departed on Friday. They were the guests of Mrs. Capt. D. Monahan. . . . We are having pleasant weather at this post at present and the band gives us open air concerts daily (except Saturday) at 4 p. m., and as usual the parade is lined with carriages and buggies from Cheyenne. . . . Privates Hubbard and Boyle have enlisted in the regiment and are assigned to Co. L. . . . Corp'l J. Smith, Co. K, has resigned his warrant as a non-commissioned officer. . . . At present everything is rather dull, as there are no dances, but the boys will resume "work" after Lent. . . . Capt. D. Monahan returned from detached service on the 1st inst. . . . Lieut. C. Morton and family are here awaiting the arrival of the recruits, and he has taken quarters No. 3. . . . We are now getting mail from the East one and two days late, but are in hopes of getting it "on time" if this pleasant weather continues. . . . Singing school has again been resumed, and the Sunday School is largely attended. . . . It is rumored that Lieut. G. W. Baxter will resign this fall. He is now absent with leave and at Louisville, Kentucky.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The following telegrams, forwarded from Gen. Sheridan's headquarters, at Chicago, have been received at the War Department:

POPULAR RIVER, M. T., March 29, 1881.

To Breck, Assistant Adjutant-General:

Two of the Indians sent out by Major Brotherton in February arrived here to-night with nine bucks from Sitting Bull's camp. They report twenty-six lodges, numbering about two hundred souls, of whom over fifty are bucks, within fifty miles of here, en route to Buford to surrender and in a starving condition. Major Crozier, Canadian Mounted Police, writes me that these people left Woody Mountain with the intention of surrendering in good faith, but he thinks they may be easily induced to change their minds. I send to-morrow an escort with rations and transportation to meet them. Allison accompanies it.

The Indians arrived to-night. They are quartered in my camp. They came on foot, and report few ponies but plenty of guns in the camp. Low Dog is said to be in charge of the party.

Read, commanding.

FORT BUFORD, D. T., April 4, 1881.

Gen. A. H. Terry, Commanding Department of Dakota:

Just heard from Allison, by courier from Popular River, that two of the four Indians I sent to Sitting Bull's camp have arrived at Popular River, accompanied by nine hostiles from Sitting Bull's camp, and report a camp, consisting of 200 souls, fifty miles out from Popular River, en route to Fort Buford to surrender. The camp is moving slowly, and will reach Popular River about the 6th. Sitting Bull promises to follow as soon as the ground dries enough to make the travelling good. I will start transportation and provisions to Popular River in the morning to meet them.

D. H. BROTHERTON,

Major 7th Infantry, Commanding.

The following has been received at the headquarters of the Department of Dakota:

FORT BUFORD, April 11, 1881.

To Breck, Adjutant-General, Department of Dakota, St. Paul:

A courier, just arrived from Popular River, reports that Capt. McDonald, Northwestern Mounted Police, with a party of three Indians, one of whom is a nephew of Sitting Bull, has just arrived at that point to arrange for the surrender of Sitting Bull. Capt. McDonald says that should those coming with him report favorably of their treatment and of that of the other captives at Fort Buford on their return to Sitting Bull's camp that chief would undoubtedly surrender immediately, the whole camp probably starting for Buford on his (McDonald's) return. I expect Capt. McDonald at Buford to-morrow and will send full particulars when he arrives.

D. H. BROTHERTON,

Major 7th Infantry, Commanding.

Capt. O. B. Read, commanding at Popular River, telegraphs under date of the 9th: "Capt. McDonald has just arrived with a delegation of Indians. He is en route to Fort Buford and there expects to arrange for the surrender of Sitting Bull and his camp. Sitting Bull says he will no longer delay coming in if a favorable report is brought him from Buford of the treatment of the hostiles there encamped."

Major Crozier, chief of the mounted police at Wood's Mountain and Fort Walsh, telegraphs: "I am delighted to inform you that Sitting Bull has told me he is going to surrender."

Tabano, chief of the remnants of Victoria's band of Indians, and four of his followers have been captured in Chihuahua. The residents of Paso del Norte have presented a gold watch to Governor Terrasas for killing Victoria and dispersing his band.

FORT BUFORD, D. T., April 8, 1881.

To General A. H. Terry, Commanding Department of Dakota:

Indian camp, eight (?) miles from Popular River, on evening of the 6th; would be in on the 7th. Lieut. Robinson was unable to cross his train at Muddy, but arrived with portion of his detachment at Popular River on the evening of the 6th. All transportation possible will be forded at Popular River to bring Indians to the Muddy, where transfer will be made. Indians are entirely destitute, broken down and foot sore with their journey. Lieut. Robinson says he expects to reach point 16 miles east of Popular River to-night.

D. A. BROTHERTON, Major 7th Infantry, Commanding.

A despatch from Denver, Col., April 14, says: Col. J. A. Brodhead, Paymaster of the U. S. Army, who has just returned from the White River Agency, says he thinks a Ute war is almost a certainty.

SOME PERSONAL ITEMS.

COL. LUTHER P. BRADLEY, 13th Infantry, passed through Chicago last week.

MAJOR-GEN. HANCOCK left Governor's Island for Philadelphia Tuesday afternoon, April 12, to attend the congress of the M. O. L. U. S.

CAPT. E. B. WARNER, 3d U. S. Art'y, has been appointed musketry instructor at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.

GEN. H. G. GIBSON, U. S. A., one of the claimants for the vacant lieutenant-colonelcy of the 1st U. S. Artillery, has returned from Washington to his post, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.

CAPT. J. M. KELLEY, 10th Cav., 1st Lieut. Edmund Luff, 8th Cav., and Major D. N. Bash, Pay Dept., registered at Hdqrs Mil. Div. of the Mo. last week, all being on leave of absence.

It is expected that Lieut.-Commander F. W. Dickens, U. S. Navy, will be ordered to the training ship *Constitution* next month. Mr. and Mrs. Dickens left Washington last week for New York, going thence to Danbury, Conn.

SECRETARY HUNT left Washington on the 13th April, accompanied by his wife, for New York, to be absent four or five days. During his stay at New York he will visit the Navy-yard, and get some insight into the management of that establishment—the most important one now on the coast. While absent Commodore Jeffers acts as Secretary of the Navy, by appointment from the President.

CAPT. J. M. KELLEY, 10th Cavalry, arrived in New York during this week, and at present is at the Sturtevant House, on six months' leave of absence from his post at Ft. Concho, Texas.

CAPT. THOMAS TURTLE, of the Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, is this week ordered to resume his work in West Virginia, which was interrupted by the interference of politicians during the administration of Mr. Hayes. Capt. Turtle is one of the most conscientious and capable officers in his corps, and will do the Government good service wherever he is stationed.

THE Naval Academy at Annapolis is in possession of a mace said to have been used in the House of Parliament in Canada. A photograph of it is to be sent to Canada by request, through the Secretary of the Navy. It was found among the archives of the Naval Academy.

THE following officers of the Army and Navy were reported in New York city during the past week: Brig.-Gen. S. V. Benét, U. S. A.; Capt. Joseph M. Kelley, 10th U. S. Cav.; Lieut. Comdr. H. C. White, U. S. N.; Col. C. L. Best, 1st U. S. Art.

GEN. SHERMAN, accompanied by his aid, Col. Bacon, returned to Washington Thursday morning, April 14.

LIEUT.-COL. WHITTEMORE is temporarily in charge of the Ordnance Bureau, Washington, Gen. Benét having gone to New York for a short visit.

BVT. BRIG.-GEN. P. V. HAGNER, Ordnance Department, is an applicant for the retired list.

MAJOR GEO. P. HOUSTON, of the Maine Corps, fleet marine officer of the North Atlantic Station, and one of the finest officers in his corps, has been visiting Washington this week.

THE Secretary of War and the ex-Secretary of the Navy left Washington on Wednesday, Mr. Hunt for a visit to New York, and Mr. Lincoln for Chicago. Mr. Lincoln's family will return with him and occupy the house he has taken in Washington, No. 1326 Massachusetts avenue.

CAPT. JOSEPH FYFFE, commanding the receiving ship *Franklin*, at Norfolk, has been on a visit to Washington this week.

CAPT. RALPH CHANDLER, of the *Minnesota*, arrived in Washington on Thursday morning.

THE trial of Beaumont E. Buck, a cadet at West Point from Texas, charged with shooting John G. Thompson, of Ohio, at Highland Falls in June last, took place on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week at Newburg, N. Y., before Justice Cullen, of the Supreme Court. The court room was crowded, many ladies being present. The witnesses included several West Point cadets, formerly students of Col. Huse's academy, where the shooting occurred; the surgeon who attended Thompson, Col. Huse and his son, Buck, and Thompson. The prosecution proved the facts of the shooting as already known. The defence claimed that Buck had been subjected to all sorts of indignities and insults from the moment of his arrival at the school, Thompson being the leading spirit. The defence claimed, and Buck testified, that Thompson was the aggressor on the morning of the shooting, and was actually menacing Buck at the time of the affray. Counsel for defence presented testimonials of good character in favor of Buck from a clergyman, teachers, and others, residents of Dallas county, Texas. The case was summed up for the defence by Charles H. Winfield, of New York, and for the prosecution by ex-Judge Stephen W. Fullerton, of New York. The jury returned to the court room after being out an hour and ten minutes, and rendered a verdict of acquittal. The announcement was received with loud applause and cheers, and on the adjournment of the court, Buck received many congratulations, including those of some of the jurymen and several ladies.

A TELEGRAM received in Washington April 14th, announces the death of Lieut.-Col. George E. Cooper, Asst. Medical Purveyor, U. S. A. Col. Cooper died in San Francisco, Cal., on the morning of April 13th, 1881, after a prolonged illness. He entered the Army from Pennsylvania, his native State, as Assistant Surgeon August 28th, 1847. An officer of distinction in his corps, he served long and faithfully, receiving two brevets, the last one that of colonel "for faithful and meritorious service during the war." Surgeon Cooper will be remembered as the officer who preferred the charges upon

which Surgeon-General Hammond was tried. He was not a member of the Mutual Aid Association.

A WASHINGTON despatch to the N. Y. *Herald* says: "When the deadlock ends in the Senate the President will nominate Dr. J. D. Baxter, Chief Medical Purveyor, to be Surgeon-General of the Army, in place of Surgeon-General Barnes, and Col. Daniel McClure, now Assistant Paymaster General, to be Paymaster-General in place of Paymaster-General Nathan W. Brown; both Generals Barnes and Brown being eligible for retirement."

MEDICAL DIRECTOR GEORGE CLYMER, a retired officer of the Navy, died at his residence in Washington on Thursday, April 14th, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. He was a native of Pennsylvania and appointed from that State over half a century ago, on the 1st of July, 1829. After an arduous and meritorious career on the active list he was retired on the 3d of March, 1871, and since that time has resided in Washington, where the funeral services will be held on Saturday afternoon. Dr. Clymer married a daughter of Commodore Shubrick who survives him.

THE question as to who shall succeed Paymaster-General Cutter is becoming an exciting one in the pay corps of the Navy and among the friends of the candidates generally. As matters stand now, it is Stevenson against the field. Paymaster Stevenson has the supposedly powerful influence of Col. Ingersoll, who seems to be taking a warm interest in his client. He counts on assistance in other influential quarters and declares himself confident of success. He is actively opposed, however, by strong elements in the corps, and will not get the coveted place without a struggle. In this connection his contention with Paymaster Caswell, as to rank, becomes of additional importance, and is followed with interest. Through the efforts of counsel the Attorney-General has been directed by the President to give his opinion on certain of the points at issue, in the light of the recent decision of the Supreme Court in the Blake case. Mr. Caswell, through Wilson and Shellabarger, his counsel, have prepared their brief in the case to be submitted to the Attorney-General, and both sides are anxious for a speedy decision. Pay Directors Looker and Watmough are actively urged for the place. The latter ranks next below the present incumbent, and the former follows with but one officer intervening, and he, we believe, not a candidate. If the rivalry among the officers named makes the selection of any one of them impracticable, the availability of several other officers in the rank of pay director and pay inspector has been canvassed, and the ultimate choice may fall on some officer not recognized as a candidate. Plenty of time remains for making the selection, as Paymaster-General Cutter does not retire until the 30th of August next.

COL. SAMUEL S. ELDER, captain 1st Artillery, was recently ordered to Washington as judge-advocate of the court ordered for the trial of Sergt. Van Heusen, of the Signal Corps, on the charge of contributing to Washington papers articles reflecting upon his superior officers, first General Myer and then Gen. Hazen. The accused and his friends strenuously deny his responsibility for the article in question. We understand that the immediate proof is based upon a comparison of hand writings, but further evidence was expected to result from the examination of witnesses who are believed to have personal knowledge as to the author of the insubordinate letters. Sergt. Van Heusen was employed in the office of the Chief of the Signal Corps, and his position was such as to relieve him from any special temptations to discontent, so that the motive for the offence alleged against him do not yet appear. A recent order directs Col. Elder to return to his post, and we understand that Van Heusen is not likely to be tried for want of evidence supporting the charge.

THE Shanghai, North China, *Daily News*, of March 2, says: "Official information was received at the United States Consulate-General here on Monday afternoon, of the death at Tientsin of Mr. P. W. Mangum, late Consul for the United States at that port. The flags at the Consulates and on board the U. S. S. *Palos* were lowered to half-mast out of respect to his memory." Mr. Mangum will be remembered by many officers of our Navy as in all respects one of the finest men we have ever had in our consular service. He was the son of a former member of Congress from North Carolina, and was well known in Washington, of which city his wife, née Miss Ladd, was a native.

GEN. S. D. STURGIS, colonel 7th Cavalry, is still in Washington, and the expectation is that he will be assigned to some duty which will retain him at the East during the remainder of his service upon the active list. The General is so vigorous a man physically that it requires a reference to the Register to discover that nearly forty years have passed since his appointment as cadet to the Military Academy, and thirty-five since he entered the old 2d Dragoons as a 2d lieutenant.

REAR-ADMIRAL ROBERT H. WYMAN, commanding the North Atlantic Station, the vessels of which are now rendezvousing in Hampton Roads, has been visiting Washington this week with his flag lieutenant, Geo. M. Totten, U. S. N., now known as Duke of the Flags, he having received that title from the King of the Carnival on his recent visit to New Orleans. The King not being in a strict sense a foreign potentate, Lieut. Totten did not wait for an act of Congress to assume his new honors. To save Lieut. Totten from malicious puns, it may be well to explain that his majesty's designation is Rex, and not wrecks.

THE Washington *Star* reports that Capt. George L. Tyler, 2d Cavalry, who was called home recently from the frontier by the death of both of his parents, now lies very ill at his family residence in Frederick, Md., having suffered a stroke

of paralysis. Capt. Tyler has a six months' leave from the 20th of January.

THE *London Times* of March 28, contains an account of the summons of W. S. Dawkins, formerly of the British Army, for slapping the face of Lieut.-General Stephenson. While in Grafton street the latter felt a blow on his cheek from a glove given from behind, and on turning round saw Col. Dawkins, who said, "You are a liar and a sneak," and made a remark to the effect that witness could do what he liked, at the same time offering his card. The witness declined to receive it, and walked away. Subsequently, acting under Lord Abinger's advice, through his solicitor, Mr. Farrer, he obtained a summons. The defendant was remanded for trial.

A VACANCY recently created in the Custom House, New York, has been filled by the appointment of Chancellor Martin, a \$1,400 clerk in the First Division. Mr. Martin was graduated from the Military Academy at West Point in the class of '68. In June of that year he was appointed a 2d Lieutenant in the 3d U. S. Infantry. He resigned in 1870, and in January, 1874, accepted a position in the Khédive's service, where he remained four years, with the rank of major on the general staff. When he entered the Customs service, six months ago, he made the highest record of any one who has ever passed a civil service examination in that institution. Under the rules the Collector has the choice of the three men who score the greatest number of points. Col. Madison McCannan, whose promotion made the vacancy, served as lieutenant-colonel of the 40th N. Y. Volunteers, and has letters from Gen. Hancock, Sheridan, and others, testifying to his gallantry.

PRINCE PIERRE NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, died on Friday, April 8, at Versailles, from gout. He was the third son of Lucien Bonaparte, the brother of the First Napoleon, and was born at Rome on Sept. 12, 1815. He was the most hot-headed and reckless of his family. About 400 persons attended his funeral.

BREVET MAJOR-GEN. JOHN POPE, U. S. A., commanding the Dept. of the Missouri, arrived in Washington on the 10th of April, taking lodgings at the Riggs House. His views regarding changes in the boundaries of his Department, redistribution of troops, etc., concerning which there have been numerous rumors, will undoubtedly be communicated to the War Department at this time, but no definite arrangements will be determined upon until after the return to Washington of the General-in-Chief. Gen. Pope is accompanied by Maj. W. McKee Dunn, Jr., and Captain Wm. J. Volkmar, of his staff.

A CIRCULAR from the War Department, April 12, 1881, states that "by direction of the President all the employees of the War Department, its bureaus and officers, who take part in the ceremonies attending the unveiling of the Farragut statue, will be excused from duty on Monday, April 25, and at 12 o'clock on that day the entire Department will be closed." The same is true of the Navy Department.

MR. FRED. PAULDING, the young actor, son of Gen. Dodge, Colonel and A. D. C., on the staff of Gen. Sherman, was born at West Point Jan. 27, 1859. He is a grand nephew of Washington Irving, and a nephew of Chief Justice Dedrick, of Tennessee. His mother, née Miss Julia Paulding, is a grand daughter of a former Mayor of New York City. Admiral Paulding was her cousin, and James K. Paulding, the author, her grand uncle. The name of his mother's family is used by Mr. Paulding as a stage name. Of him the *Milwaukee Republican* of Mar. 26 says: He is a brilliant conversationalist, has abundant faith in himself, adores his profession, and is a remarkable success, when judged by the standard of his limited experience." He has been the subject of severe criticism, but as the veteran Boucicault recently said: "Patting never made a horse win a race. It is the horse whose sides show the lash, whose flank is bloody from the spur, that wins. Just so with actors. Praise hurts them. Criticism, no matter how severe, provided it be just, is the only thing that spurs them to do their best. Don't spare them."

THE *Vallejo Chronicle* of April 2, says: Chief Engineer Kutz, Pay Director James Fulton, Surgeon Hall, and their families are stopping at the Bernard House.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD, accompanied by the Secretary of the Navy, visited the Washington Navy-yard Monday afternoon. EX-MARSHAL BAZAINE is said to have sent a challenge to Admiral Jaures, French Ambassador at Madrid, for "his discourtesy to him in society." The *Evening News* says: "As a matter of course the Admiral will decline to fight the traitor."

AUGUSTIN TOUTANT BEAUREGARD, eldest brother of Gen. P. G. T. Beauregard, died at San Antonio, Texas, a few days ago, aged nearly sixty-six years. He was long a sugar planter in Louisiana, and settled in 1853 on a large stock farm on the San Antonio River, Texas. He was highly esteemed.

THE *Cheyenne Leader* of April 7 says: General John E. Smith, Colonel of the 14th Inf., at Fort Douglas, Utah, was a west bound passenger yesterday. Lieut. W. B. Reynolds, 14th Inf., stationed at Fort Hall, Idaho, is visiting at Fort D. A. Russell. Mr. Reynolds will be remembered by our old citizens as the son of Maj. Reynolds, the genial quartermaster in charge of Cheyenne depot from 1869 to '72. Major Reynolds is now stationed at Buffalo, N. Y.

THE *Pioneer Press* of April 9 says: Capt. E. C. Gilbreath, 11th Inf., has been appointed judge-advocate of a General Court-martial at Fort Custer, M. T., vice Capt. C. H. Potter, 18th Inf., relieved. Lieut. W. H. C. Bowen, 5th Inf., now in St. Paul, has been ordered to Fort Snelling for duty until the opening of navigation will admit of his return to Fort Keogh. 1st Lieut. and Asst. Surg. M. C. Wyeth, recently appointed, is at the Metropolitan. Dr. Wyeth has reported, and awaits orders of assignment to post duty.

AN officer writes us: "In a letter recently received from General Dent, who is now in Florida, on sick leave, that officer explicitly and emphatically denies any intention of effecting a transfer with General McCook. This piece of news will relieve the minds of those who may have become excited on the subject."

THE Cincinnati *Gazette* disputes the accuracy of the account of the battle of Shiloh given by Gen. Sherman at the meeting of the Army of the Tennessee last week.

COLBURN'S *United Service* for April contains the following articles: "Promotion in the Army by Selection," by Lieut.-Col. W. W. Knollys, F. R. G. S.; continuation of "Duelling Days in the Army;" "Notes on Transport and Supply," by an officer recently employed in the field; "Compulsory Retirement, What it is Doing for the Taxpayers and the Army," by a field officer of the general staff; continuation of "Captain Kluka," an interesting article on "Mounted Infantry," by Lieut. John W. Hannay, 3d U. S. Infantry, in which the writer refers to several occasions in which mounted infantry in the U. S. Army rendered excellent service, and says that had England maintained a mounted infantry force at the Cape of Good Hope the recent disasters there might have been avoided; conclusion of "Shipping Bounties;" "The New Organization of the Army," by one who served thirty years in the same regiment from ensign to colonel; "A Bad End," a continued story by A. G.; editorial notes, critical notices, and obituaries.

GEN. M. W. GARY died at his home in Edgefield, S. C., April 9, after a short illness, from kidney disease. Gen. Gary served with distinction as a cavalry officer in the Confederate service during the late war, and was State Senator from Edgefield from 1876 to 1880. He was a prominent lawyer and politician.

ADMIRAL PORTER is quoted as saying that he has hundreds of letters from men and women in all parts of the country "who think if they don't get a chance to recite an original poem over the Farragut statue there will be a dreary blank in the ceremonies. Every one of them, too, it would seem, is peculiarly fitted by 'associations' or otherwise for this duty. We are not going to have any spring poetry at the unveiling, and I have to write declining their offers."

THE Ottawa (Canada) *Free Press* says that a Mr. P. Wall, of that city, prizes very highly a Colt's Navy revolver which was presented to him by an ex-member of the Northwest Mounted Police, who obtained it from an Indian. The Indian said he found it on the body of an American officer killed at the Custer massacre.

THE Boston *Journal* says: "Capt. Lull, of the Navy, who has in years past had connection with the United States surveys for canal purposes on the Nicaragua and Panama routes, was recently ordered to Panama to take command of the *Wachusett*. While there he gave some attention to canal matters, and he writes: 'That De Lesseps has several small surveying parties, composed of French engineers, with native laborers at work on different points along the route. So far no construction work has been commenced.' Capt. Lull is more than ever convinced that De Lesseps's scheme of a tide level canal is impracticable, and that no Panama Canal will ever be constructed unless the original plans are so modified as to entirely change the character of the work."

THE *Yellowstone Journal* of March 26 says: The complimentary concert given by the 5th Infantry band to the enlisted men of the fort on Tuesday evening was a decided success. The house was crowded, and the program was excellent, causing raptures of well merited applause. One piece was greeted with continuous appreciation—the Pinafore Lancers—the different tunes being familiar to all. Mr. K. Price deserves great credit for his able selection of program, and we hope he will continue his weekly concerts for some time to come. The concert was brought to a close at half past eight and at 9 o'clock the Fort Keogh Social Club had a dance, the best we have had for some time. Several ladies from Miles City honored us with their presence, and the different companies of the 5th Infantry and 2d Cavalry were well represented. Dancing was kept up until 1 A. M., and was very pleasantly spent. The music furnished by the members of the 5th Infantry band was excellent. The affair was under the management of Private Tyler, of the 5th Infantry band, who is an efficient floor manager. We should have a weekly repetition until warm weather sets in. The snow has disappeared from the parade ground and the band will soon commence afternoon concerts again. Guard mount has assumed its natural look once more, as the ungainly buffalo coats, etc., have become a thing of the past. Cos. K and D, 5th Infantry, left Wednesday morning for Fort Buford, and we hope they will succeed better than they did before. Everything is quiet at the post, may it remain so. The Executive order prohibiting the sale of spirituous liquors on military reservations is now in full force at Fort Keogh. Such an enactment is so palpably in the interest of good order and military discipline that there would be grounds for congratulation if there was reason to believe it would remain permanently the law. The disreputable scenes which generally attend pay day at military posts will, for the present, at least, be intermitted, and the enlisted men will have an increased opportunity of saving their pay. The commissioned officers of course are scarcely at all affected by the new regulation, for, as is well known, "in the Army there's sobriety" notwithstanding that "promotion's very slow."

Messrs. J. C. DULIN and Jesse E. Dow, of the Navy Department, have been for some time at work preparing a general Navy Register of the United States for the last one hundred years, including the records of volunteer officers. The manuscript of the work has been purchased and edited by Mr. T. H. S. Hamersly, who will issue it about the 1st of

July next as a companion volume of his recently published *Army Register*.

THE following officers of the Navy will be retired in the course of the present year, having reached the age of 62: Rear-Admirals T. H. Stevens, May 27, C. R. P. Rodgers, Nov. 14, J. C. Howell, Nov. 24; Commodore S. P. Carter, August 6; Medical Director L. J. Williams, Oct. 14; Paymaster-Gen. G. F. Cutter, Aug. 30; Chief Engineer J. W. King, Aug. 26; Chief Naval Constructor J. W. Easby, Dec. 19. The retirement of Admiral Stevens will promote Commodore Jas. H. Spotts, and this and the retirement of Commodore Carter, which follows in August, will promote Captains Franklin and Whiting. As it is probable that Capt. Whiting will go on the retired list because of physical infirmity, Capt. McCauley is likely to be promoted in his place. As the result of these changes, and the retirement of Paymaster-Gen. Cutter, at least two vacancies in the office of Chief of Bureau are in anticipation between this and the 1st of September.

THE Washington *Post* tells this story of Congressman Blount: "Blount has the pure, unadulterated Southern accent, and is inclined to be harsh, without meaning it. A few years ago a young man who was a student at the Annapolis Academy was detected in a hazing scrape. The matter came before Congress, and Mr. Blount made a violent speech against the naval cadets. One of the young men occupied a seat in the gallery, and the effect of Blount's speech, coupled with the thought of being dismissed from the Academy, was such that he became violently ill, and had to be carried from the Capitol. Later on in his career he branched out as a journalist, and was assigned to duty in the House gallery. Blount arose to speak, and the recollections of past events came so vividly to the young man's mind that he again became ill. He tried in vain, day after day, to conquer the feeling, but found it impossible. Every time Blount spoke he became sick. At last he was compelled to relinquish his position on this account. Even to this day that gentleman never appears in the House galleries for fear of Blount."

THE enlisted men of the Battalion of Engineers will give their twentieth performance at their theatre at Willet's Point on the evening of April 19, producing on that occasion the four-act comedy of "Parted," by Wybot Reeve. They will be assisted, as usual, by professional ladies from the New York theatres, and in addition they will have the advice and services of Mr. James F. Crossen, of New York City, who has for nearly two years acted as their agent and adviser. The theatre at Willet's Point, though unpretentious in exterior, is one of the handsomest in interior and best equipped on Long Island, outside of Brooklyn. Under the direction of Capt. Quinn, Corps of Engineers, and Asst. Surg. Arthur, U. S. A., the stage has been equipped with scenery and furniture that would do credit to some of the metropolitan theatres, and the auditorium has comfortable chairs, capable of seating over three hundred persons. We beg to acknowledge the receipt of complimentary tickets to the performance of April 19.

SURG.-GEN. BARNES, U. S. A., has received from Surg.-Gen. Thos. Longmore, the following letter, dated Army Medical School, Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley, March 30, 1881: "My Dear Sir: I cannot describe the sorrow I feel at the sad tidings which your circular note of the 25th ultimo has just conveyed to me, nor can I in any adequate manner express my sense of the immense loss surgical science has sustained—especially the science of military surgery—by the death of your indefatigable and talented assistant—Surg. Otis. Still I feel I must write a few words to say how deeply I sympathize with you, and with all the medical officers under your direction, in the grievous loss you and they have sustained in the death of so distinguished a member of your corps. Military surgery, and all who are engaged in its practice, in every part of the world—and, I might add, every one who may happen to be in need of military surgical help—owe, under the liberality of the United States Government and your auspices, a debt of gratitude to Surg. Otis which, though it can never be repaid, will never be forgotten, as long as the great surgical history of the War of the Rebellion and his other admirable works exist. It is with perfect truth that you remark the death of Surg. Otis will be deeply deplored, not only by the members of the medical profession in his own service and country, but also by the medical profession of the whole world."

EX-PRESIDENT HAYES, it is said, is writing a history of his Administration.

GEN. HERMAN HAUPT, well known during our great war as manager of military railroads, and now the general manager of the Northern Pacific Railroad, has purchased, for \$17,000, the handsome residence, 1537 I street, Washington.

THE Army and Navy Club of New York elected the following officers on Tuesday, April 12: President, Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall; Vice-President, Gen. George H. Sharpe; Secretary, Major William Dickinson; Treasurer, Col. Charles Trichel; House Committee, Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall, Gen. George H. Sharpe, Col. Charles Trichel, Major Wm. Dickinson, Major Wm. Fisher, Col. E. P. C. Trichel, Capt. Thomas C. Miles, and Major R. L. Burnett.

THE M. O. L. U. S. Commandery of New York, has accepted an invitation to the unveiling of the Farragut statue at Washington on the 25th of April, and taken steps to secure a creditable representation on this "occasion of honor to its late commander." The commandery proposes to leave New York Sunday p. m., April 24, arriving back Tuesday, A. M., April 26. The railroad fare will be for fifty and over, \$9 each, round trip; under that number, \$10.25. Sleeping car \$2 extra, each way. Tickets good for five days.

THE Washington *Republican* says: The brief announcement in a recent *Republican* of the death, on March 27, of

Thomas à Kempis Ringgold, aged twenty-seven, son of the late Lieut.-Col. George H. Ringgold, paymaster-general U. S. Army, and eldest grandson of the late Col. Thomas Conde, of Charleston, S. C., chronicled the passing away of a rare and gifted spirit. His paternal grandfather, Gen. Samuel Ringgold, who then owned Fountain Rock, one of the finest landed estates in Maryland, won the hand of Miss Marie Antoinette Hay, one of the most beautiful women of her time, and they were married at the White House, her home during the administration of President Monroe. Her stepmother was the daughter of the President, and her father was a United States District Attorney under his administration. The bereaved mother of Mr. Ringgold is an estimable clerk in one of the Executive Departments.

E. W. S. MOORE has tendered his resignation as private secretary to the Secretary of the Navy, to which he was appointed by his friend, Mr. Goff. Mr. Moore will remain in the Department in another capacity after his resignation takes effect, April 15.

MESSES. C. D. THOMPSON and H. W. THOMPSON, sons of ex-Secretary Thompson, have resigned the positions which they held in the Navy Department, as they intend leaving Washington.

ADAM E. HEIDERGER, a student at the Agricultural College, near Bladensburg, Md., and a son of Mr. F. J. Heiberger, the well known Army tailor in Washington, accidentally shot and killed himself last Saturday while gunning.

GEN. JAMES B. FRY, U. S. Army, the death of whose father, Gen. Jacob Fry, was recently reported in the JOURNAL, has again suffered a bereavement in the loss of his mother, which occurred at the family homestead, at Kane, Illinois, April 12. The deceased lady, like her late husband, died full of years and honor. The remains were interred at Springfield, Illinois.

SEVENTY-ONE officers of the Army joined the Military Service Institution of the United States during the year 1880. The total membership on the 1st of January, 1881, was 595, which up to April 1 has increased to 609, seven members having died in the interim and twenty-one new members joined. Since its organization 634 members have joined the Institution, of whom it has lost twenty-two by death, two wholly retired, and one resigned from the Army, leaving, as before stated, a membership at this date of 609.

LIEUT. COL. CHARLES G. FREUDENBERG, retired, U. S. A., was at the War Department, on Wednesday, April 13. It is understood that Col. F. intends visiting Europe shortly, and if an opportunity occurs will study up the subject of non-commissioned officers in the continental armies. He is very much in favor of greater attention being given to the improvement of this class of enlisted men in our Army—taking the ground that a special school should be established for their instruction, separate quarters in garrison provided for them, etc.

A TEAMSTER was shot by the corporal of the guard, at Cantonment Bad Lands, Dakota, on the 14th of March. A jury of citizens of Comba, Dakota, took evidence in the case, and rendered a verdict of justifiable shooting. The commanding officer, from this verdict and other evidence, believing that the corporal was justified in his course, released him from arrest, and declined to put charges against him.

THE following Army officers were registered at the A.-G. Office, Washington, during the week ending April 14, 1881: Major C. C. Sniffen, Paymaster, U. S. A., at 622 F street, on leave; 1st Lieut. Cyrus M. DeLany, 15th Infantry, on leave; Surgeon Wm. M. Notson, Medical Department, on leave, and Lieut. Col. D. Woodruff, retired, U. S. A., at the Ebbitt House; Lieut. Col. John Hamilton, 5th Artillery, at 8 I street, N. E., till April 22, on leave; Bvt. Maj. Gen. Rufus Ingalls, Q. M. D., at Willard's Hotel, on leave.

GENERAL WARD B. BURNETT, of New York, who has been seriously ill in Washington, was, at last accounts, in a much more favorable condition, and his physicians now have strong hopes of recovery.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD and Secretary of the Navy Hunt, accompanied by their wives, visited the Washington Navy-yard Tuesday afternoon, and were received at the main gate by Commodore T. Pattison, commandant of the yard, and the officers attached to the station with the usual military honors. They were shown through the several mechanical departments and the experimental battery by Commander R. D. Evans, and the vessels at the wharves. The President witnessed with much interest a trial of the launch mystery, propelled by "Brayton's petroleum engine," and examined the working of the Gamgee zero motor.

1ST LIEUTENANT HENRY D. BORUP, of the Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, having, like the woman in scripture, "suffered much of many physicians, and getting no better but rather worse," has, finally, gone to Europe for medical advice. The drum of his ear was injured by rifle firing, and the most recent attempt to restore his hearing to its normal condition was by the application of electricity, introduced by means of a wire inserted through the opening in the nostril. We sincerely hope that Mr. Borup will return from his year's leave of absence with his hearing fully restored.

THE retirement of Commodore Somerville Nicholson, on his own request, does not cause any promotions, as the list of commodores is thereby only reduced to the number allowed by law—twenty-five—Commodore Nicholson having been appointed commodore by a recent act of Congress in excess of the number allowed by law.

THE title-page of Jefferson Davis's long expected Memoirs reads: "The Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government. By Jefferson Davis. Volume I. New York: D. Appleton and Co., 1, 3 and 5 Bond Street. 1881;" and on the back, "Copyright by Jefferson Davis, 1881." The first edition of the

book will be 25,000, and the presses will be kept going until 150,000 copies—that is, 300,000 volumes—have been printed. The Messrs. Longmans have ordered 500 sets for the English market—the first edition they have ever bought of an American book. It is printed in two volumes at \$10, and will be sold by subscription only.

A SINGULAR parallel to the case of Gen. Upton is given in a despatch from Dallas, Texas, dated April 11, which says: "Geo. Clark, a professional musician, committed suicide today by shooting himself in the mouth. He died instantly. Clark was afflicted with nasal catarrh, with no hope of recovery from it."

THE President has received a formal invitation, signed by all the inmates of the Soldiers' Home, to make that place his summer residence.

THE San Francisco Report, of April 2, says: Mrs. Gen. Kautz visited Benicia this week.... Captain Johnson has been relieved as captain of the yard at Mare Island, from May 1.... The U. S. steamer *Ranger* will go to sea next Saturday. She is ordered to Central America on a "survey."

.... Captain and Mrs. Summerhayes, Captain and Mrs. Bailey, and Major Wilhelm, of Angel Island, were in the city this week.... Paymaster Jas. Fulton has relieved Paymaster H. G. Colby as Inspector of Provisions and Clothing at the Mare Island Navy-yard.... Major B. B. Keeler, U. S. A., has returned from the South, convalescing, but not convalescent. He is still a prey to rheumatism.... Orders closing the Naval Rendezvous in this city from April 1 have been received. Chief Engineer H. S. Davids, Lieutenant T. S. Phelps, and Dr. R. H. McCarty will probably be ordered to the Mare Island Navy-yard, and Captain Kempf placed on "waiting orders.".... Green Clay Goodloe, Paymaster in the U. S. Marine Corps, is in the city. Paymaster Goodloe, who is the son-in-law of Senator Beck, of Kentucky, is a great favorite, and was promoted to his present position over the heads of about thirty officers, two seniors in rank.... Dr. C. H. H. Hall, U. S. Navy, and Miss Marie Bernard, of San Francisco, were married on Wednesday by the Rev. Dr. Stebbins, at the Unitarian Church on Geary street. The ceremony was private, no one being present but the brother of the bride and two intimate friends. Dr. and Mrs. Hall are residing at Vallejo.... Col. George B. Sanford, 1st Cavalry, U. S. A., now in command at Fort Halleck, has been ordered to this post for temporary duty as Inspector-General of the Division. Col. Breckinridge, who was appointed Inspector-General of the Division, vice Schriver, retired, will arrive in June.... Commander Geo. W. Coffin, U. S. N., has been ordered to this city to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Captain McDougal. Commander Coffin was under orders to take charge of the Sixth Light-house District on the Atlantic Coast, but expressed a preference for this coast and so had the order changed.... Lieut. Ackley and wife, and Miss Cash, who arrived here last Saturday evening en route for the Orient, were the recipients of many courtesies. Their rooms at the Palace were decorated with flowers by old friends of Lieutenant Ackley. On Monday they were guests of Senator Sharon, and each day during their stay in the city they received some kind attentions. The Lieutenant was in San Francisco in 1853, but went East with his parents and was educated there.... 1st Lieut. D. Pratt Mannix, U. S. M. C., left here to-day for Tientsin, China, where he is to be appointed military instructor in the Government school. Lieut. Mannix will take with him his wife and children.

COMMODORE CHARLES H. BALDWIN, U. S. Navy, sued the former Park Commissioners and two Central Park policemen for \$500 damages for his alleged illegal arrest in May, 1879. The case was brought to trial yesterday in the Superior Court before Judge Freeman. When Commodore Baldwin was driving in his carriage into one of the northern entrances of the Park the carriage was stopped by a policeman, who requested the Commodore either to conceal or throw away a large bouquet of lilacs which he held in his hand, as an ordinance of the Park Board made it unlawful to carry flowers in the Park. As he refused to comply, Commodore Baldwin was arrested and detained forty-five minutes in the Arsenal building, and was then discharged by the Sergeant. Judge Freeman held that it was clearly an illegal act to carry flowers in the Park, and dismissed the complaint, holding that Commodore Baldwin had no cause of action, and the Park Commissioners had authority to make such an ordinance.—N. Y. World.

THE Vallejo Chronicle of April 1 says: Pay Director James Fulton arrived at the yard this morning with his wife and clerk, and was received at the yard gate by Paymaster Colby and escorted to his residence. Pay Director Fulton assumed charge of his Department, that of Provisions and Clothing this afternoon. As the Pay Director has been in charge of the Department before, he has all the experience required. The Chronicle of April 5 says: Chief Engineer H. S. Davids will report at the Navy-yard Wednesday as Engineer in charge of stores, vice Chief Engineer Kutz, who has been appointed as chief of the Pacific fleet. Naval Constructor Much and wife were expected to arrive on the China steamer, but a telegram received at the yard last night announced that they were not among the list of passengers.... Chief Engineer Fletcher will be detached from the Island in a short time. His successor has not yet been named.... The *Troquois* was hauled in from the buoy and made fast alongside of the *Tuscarora* this morning by Equipment laborers.... Foundations are to be placed in several of the yards adjoining the officers' quarters.

THE Portsmouth Gazette of April 14 says: Captain R. B. Bradford, U. S. N., has sold his fine driving mare "Nettie" to John W. Caswell. The mare is one of the best roadsters in this vicinity.... Another of the unique entertainments for

which Osgood Lodge No. 48, I. O. O. F., is famous, was given on Fast night to an audience of some three hundred persons. Constructor Mallett, U. S. N., leader, rendered several pieces in a wonderful manner, and the comic song, "Mr. and Mrs. Snibbs," as sung by Mr. Mallett and Miss Mary E. Fabyan, almost literally "brought down the house."

THE Vancouver Independent, of March 31, says: A Government mail route to Fort Coeur d'Alene, via Colfax, W. T., has just been established.... Lieut. Tate, of Co. M, 1st Cavalry, recently overhauled a deserter at Ainsworth and manacled him.... Major G. H. Weeks will resume his duties as depot quartermaster at Fort Leavenworth in a short time.

.... The 21st Infantry band has been re-organized, and gave the first open air concert for many months on Tuesday.... A board of officers has been appointed to purchase twelve cavalry horses for Co. H, 1st Cavalry, at Fort Colville.... It is now stated that Fort Stevens will not be abandoned until early in July, Co. H, 21st Infantry, to remain there until that time.... Mr. Alfred Downing, topographical assistant in the engineer office, Dept. of the Columbia, has been recommended to receive a lieutenant's commission.... A deserter named Pierce, from Capt. R. F. Bernard's company of cavalry at Boise City, has been arrested at Stockton, Cal. He tried to commit suicide by taking morphine.... Major D. R. Larned, Paymaster U. S. A., has been assigned to duty in this department. Major Canby will probably remain in the department as chief paymaster.... Gen. H. A. Morrow's pet deer was chased by the stock in the Government pasture last Sunday until it took to the river, and while swimming the Columbia was mistaken by two duck hunters for a wild deer, and shot.... Co. K, 2d Infantry, under command of Capt. Samuel McKeever, arrived at Fort Lapwai from Camp Harney on the 25th. The roads travelled were in a horrible condition, and the command had a hard time of it.... Christopher Wells, better known as "Bosen," a packer who has packed through this upper country for years past, was shot and killed in cold blood at Challis, by a man named Jack Ellmore, on March 3. He was chief packer for Gen. Howard throughout the Nez Percé war and the Bannock campaign, was never known to flinch, and was the friend of every one in both commands.... Lieut. T. W. Symons, chief of engineers, Dept. of the Columbia, is just finishing a map of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and Montana, within the department limits, which is the most complete and thorough of any ever made embracing this country. It has been compiled from previous maps, and recent surveys, including surveys made under his immediate direction in 1878-79-80. The map was drawn by Mr. Alfred Downing, topographical assistant, and is a meritorious production. It will be forwarded to New York in a few days, for re-production by photo-lithography.

A WESTERN paper gives the history of Gen. B. F. Butler's connection with spoons. It appears that among other things captured at New Orleans by Gen. Butler were two swords belonging to Gen. Twiggs. Recently a lady called upon him with a view to their recovery, saying she was Gen. Twiggs's daughter. He informed her that he had sent the swords to Washington, where they were locked up in the vaults of the Treasury for safe keeping. He then added: "You have not, my dear Madam, asked me about your family plate, which I have so often been accused of stealing to decorate my own table with. You, no doubt, in common with many Southerners, think the charge true. I will enlighten you on the subject. As soon as I had occupied your father's deserted house, one of your colored servants came to me with a load of silver, saying that your father had buried it in the garden to keep it from the hated Yankees; but that as now he had gone, the servant, having seen the act, dug it up, and was desirous to hand it over to the proper authorities. I used the silver while I had my headquarters at your father's place; but afterward I turned every piece—spoons, forks, salvers, and dishes—over to the Quartermaster's Department. Here, Madam, are the vouchers for every article brought me by your colored servant." And opening his desk he took out a neatly arranged packet of papers, each of which was regularly and formally signed and credited.

ONE of the most noticeable among the recent issues of ordnance notes is No. 143, on the "Inspection of Cartridges," by Capt. Henry Metcalfe, of the Ordnance Department. It begins by laying down the general principles of inspection, including restricted inspection by sample, but adopting firing as the main test. The limitations of gauging are stated, with the requisites of gauges. Then the selection of samples is taken up, followed by a description of the general firing test. The defects from firing are enumerated, and then Capt. Metcalfe proceeds to give the local causes of error, and takes up in full the subject of gauges and sealing. Four appendices, the latter of which consists of an excellent index, together with several pages of cuts, make up the rest of his careful report.

THE report of Lieut. D. A. Lyle, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., on "Foreign Life Saving Rockets and Rocket Apparatus," to which reference has heretofore been made in the JOURNAL, has been issued in handsomely bound form from the Government printing office, and makes an interesting and instructive volume.

THE suicide is reported at Franklinville, Pa., April 13, of George Kennedy, who served gallantly during the rebellion, being twice wounded in the head. Those wounds have from time to time caused him much annoyance and rendered him subject to fits of temporary insanity, which culminated in his suicide by taking a dose of Paris green.

GEN. SHERMAN has written to a soldiers' monument committee in Rochester: "Apart from the usual purpose of a monument, such a one as you propose will be a viable emblem

the youth who are rapidly replacing us of the virtues of fathers, and that even they may have to imitate those virtues to retain the inestimable blessings of a free Government."

A GALENA correspondent of the Chicago Tribune tells the following story:

Several persons have laid claim to the credit of bringing Gen. Grant out during the late war; but, in the light of truth, no man had more to do with the matter, and has had less to say about it, than John E. Smith, present Colonel, United States Army, at Fort Douglas, Utah. "John E.," as he is familiarly known by his Galena friends, has been sojourning briefly in this city with old chums, and is en route for his post from Washington, to which city he was called on official business. Your correspondent had a long chat with the "vet." to-day, in the office of his comrade during the war, Gen. W. B. Rowley, and heard him relate the story as to how Gen. Grant happened to get into the Army. The latter had gone down to Cincinnati to get a position as Captain on McClellan's staff, and had failed in the effort. One day Dick Yates, on whose staff Col. Smith was serving, entered the gubernatorial office swearing like a trooper, as he was wont to do when occasion demanded.

"What's the matter, Governor?" said Smith.
"Matter enough!" replied Yates. "I have been trying to find a man that has sense enough to muster those fellows in (pointing in the direction of the barracks,) and I'll be cursed if I can do it."

"I know a man who will fill the bill exactly," eagerly replied Smith, who had taken a great interest in Grant, not only because he was his fellow townsman, but because he had discovered in him genius of more than an ordinary nature.

"Who is he?" said Gov. Yates.
"Capt. Grant, of Galena," replied the Colonel.

Gen. Grant was sent for, and came; and the rest is known to the world. The writer says that Gen. Smith when appointed on Gov. Yates's staff kept a jewelry store in Galena.

On Tuesday last the Navy Department received a despatch from Mr. Ringgold W. Lardner, of Philadelphia, announcing that his father, Rear-Admiral James L. Lardner, died in that city at 5 o'clock Tuesday morning, April 12, at the age of 72 years. Admiral Lardner was a native of Pennsylvania, and has always claimed residence in that State, from which he was appointed midshipman May 10, 1820. From 1821 to 1824, he served in the schooner *Do-phin* and the ship *Franklin*, 80 guns, the flag-ship of Commodore Stewart, in the Pacific. In August, 1825, young Lardner joined the frigate *Brandywine*, which carried Gen. Lafayette, as the nation's guest, to his home in France, sailing for the Mediterranean on the 9th of September, after landing Lafayette, and returning to New York, April 17, 1826. Of the officers attached to the *Brandywine* on that famous cruise only two remain in the Navy: John Marston, then a Lieutenant and now a Rear-Admiral on the retired list, and Rear-Admiral Wm. Radford, then a midshipman. The sailmaker, James R. Childs, is also still in the Navy, now upon the retired list. Harry Ingersoll, then a midshipman, is, we believe, still living in Philadelphia, though not in the Navy. Samuel Barron and Richard L. Page, who went South during the war, and, as we understand, are still living there, were fellow midshipmen with Lardner. Page served as a general officer and commanded at Mobile during the attack by Farragut, who served with him in those early days on the *Brandywine*. Her list of midshipmen, also included the afterward well-known names of Matthew F. Maury, Wm. D. Porter, brother of the Admiral, Wm. F. Lynd, of Dead Sea fame, and Geo. W. Bache, of the Coast Survey. The captain was Charles Morris, and the lieutenants were Francis H. Gregory, Bladen Delany, Ralph Vorhees, Thos. W. Freelon, David G. Farragut, Irvine Shubrick, and John Marston, Jr. On the 31st of August the *Brandywine* sailed for the Pacific as the flag-ship of Commodore Jacob Jones, with Midshipman Lardner still attached to her. He served in that ship, in the *Dolphin*, and in the *Vincennes*, in which last ship, as navigating officer, he circumnavigated the globe. Among his shipmates in the *Vincennes* were C. H. Stribling, Thos. Dornin, Geo. A. Magruder, McKean Buchanan, Alfred H. Taylor, Chas. S. Renshaw, M. F. Maury, Timothy A. Hunt, S. B. Bissell, Stephen C. Rowan, and Melancthon Smith. Admiral Lardner was commissioned a Lieutenant May 17, 1828; Commander, May 17, 1831, and Captain in 1861, having previously served as Fleet Captain of the West India Squadron. In 1860 ordered to the Philadelphia Navy-yard; commissioned as Captain May 19, 1861. Sept., 1861, ordered to command the steam frigate *Susquehanna*, North Atlantic Blockading Squadron; was with Dupont at the capture of Port Royal and blockading South Carolina and Georgia, for which service his name was sent to Congress by President Lincoln for a vote of thanks, which passed the House but failed to pass the Senate. After the battle of Port Royal Capt. Lardner received the following complimentary letter from Flag Officer Dupont:

WABASH, OFF HILTON HEAD, }
PORT ROYAL, S. C., Nov. 9th, 1861. }

Capt. J. L. Lardner, etc., etc.:

I inclose a general order to be read to the officers and crew of the *Susquehanna*, and I take the occasion to say that your noble ship, throughout the whole of the battle, was precisely what I wanted her to do, and that your close support of this ship was a very gallant thing. Truly your friend,

S. F. DUPONT.

May, 1862, assumed command of the East Gulf Blockading Squadron, with the flag of Rear-Admiral. He was commissioned Commodore July 26, 1862. Returned home in December invalided by a severe attack of yellow fever at Key West. Admiral Lardner lost by yellow fever 40 officers and men from his flag-ship, in the summer of 1862. In May, 1863, he took command of the West India Squadron. Squadron withdrawn October, 1864. On the 20th of Nov., 1864, he was retired from active service as Commodore and promoted to Rear-Admiral July 25th, 1866. On special duty from 1864 to

1869. Governor of Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, 1869-71. Admiral Lardner was not only a most capable officer, enjoying through a long life the respect of his comrades and the Government, but a most agreeable, pleasant gentleman, whom it was always a pleasure to meet.

THE New York Times says: A cable despatch was received in this city last Saturday announcing the death at Stuttgart, on Friday, of Capt. Louis P. M. Livingston, of the German army. Capt. Livingston was a son of Henry W. Livingston, of Livingston Manor, now dead, and a brother of Walter L. Livingston, the Surrogate of Kings county. His father died in Paris something over twenty-five years ago, and shortly afterward the son, then a young lad, accompanied his mother, who was a daughter of the late Francis de Pau, to Stuttgart. He was so much pleased with Germany that he determined to remain there, and on arriving at the required age entered the army. He served in the Franco-Prussian war, where he rose to be a captain, and was decorated on one of the battle-fields for gallantry with the sign of the Iron Cross. The particulars of his death have not yet been received by his family, and it is not even known here of what he died.

THE Ninth Annual Charity Ball for the benefit of the Children's Hospital, will be given at the National Theatre, Washington, on Monday evening, April 18th. Among the names of the lady patrons we find those of Mrs. Secretary Lincoln and Mrs. Secretary Hunt, and in the list of lady visitors Mrs. Gen. James B. Ricketts, Mrs. I. C. Audenried, Mrs. B. D. Hitchcock, Mrs. O. M. Pos, Mrs. Admiral Fabius Stanley, and Mrs. Gen. E. D. Townsend. Among the floor managers are Lt. J. A. Buchanan, U. S. A.; Lt. W. H. Slack, U. S. N.; Lt. W. C. Babcock, U. S. N.; Lt. M. M. Macomb, U. S. A.; Lt. Wm. P. Edgerton, U. S. A.; Lt. E. F. Qualtrough, U. S. N.; Lt. W. C. Buttler, U. S. A.; Lt. Frank E. Hobbs, U. S. A.; Lt. Hamilton Rowan, U. S. A.; Lt. F. C. Davenport, U. S. A.; Lt. Samuel Mercer, U. S. M. C.; Lt. Fred K. Collins, U. S. N.; Capt. H. C. Taylor, U. S. N.; Lt. Francis Winslow, U. S. N.

OFFICERS registered at the Ebbitt House, Washington, during the week ending April 14, 1881: *Army*—Capt. and Bvt. Lieut.-Col. Samuel S. Elder, 1st Artillery; 1st Lieut. Alex. M. Wetherill, 6th Infantry; 2d Lieut. George H. Converse, Jr., 3d Cavalry; 1st Lieut. Charles M. Rockefeller, 9th Infantry; Asst. Surg. Louis S. Tesson, Medical Department, U. S. A.; Major D. S. Gordon, 2d Cavalry. *Navy*—Rear-Admiral Robt. H. Wyman; Capt. Ralph Chandler; Comdr. Charles McGregor; Capt. Joseph Pyffe; Lieut. M. Fisher Wright; Surg. M. L. Ruth; Asst. Surgs. George Arthur and Joaquin D. Costello; Passed Asst. Surg. L. B. Baldwin; Cadet Midshipmen J. A. Bell and E. E. Hayden.

A WASHINGTON writer says that the opinion of the Attorney-General has been asked on the construction of Sec. 1325, R. S., which declares that no cadet who is reported as deficient in either conduct or studies, and recommended to be discharged from the Academy, shall, unless upon a recommendation of the Academic Board, be returned or reapportioned, or appointed to any place in the Army before his class shall have left the Academy and received their commissions.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal)

FUNERAL OF COMMANDER CHARLES J. McDUGAL, U. S. NAVY.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 2, 1881.

TO-DAY the Light House steamer *Manzanita*, having on board the remains of Commander McDougal, left for Mare Island, at which place his funeral and its services took place. In conversation with Captain Kerts, of the vessel, he said that the breakers, at the time of the accident, were no higher than when a safe landing was made a few weeks before at Point Concepcion, on the southern tour of inspection. They had dropped their anchor outside the surf and waiting for the largest roller, the fifth one; orders were given to pull, and at that time locomotive speed is made, so as to get in shore between this and the following fifth breaker. The men for some reason took fright, did not give way, and the fifth roller struck them; the surf line was allowed to slacken, and hitting the stern, the wave upset the boat, turning all out. Commander McDougal held on to the bottom for some time, and then left the boat to swim; but being weighted with some \$500 or \$600 in gold and silver (with which to pay the light house employees), and probably chilled by the cold weather, he sank. The body reposed in a beautiful casket, covered with flowers, and the commander in his uniform looked as natural as life. Arriving at the Navy-yard, the Marine battalion, under Colonel Heywood, presented arms. The body was placed in the hearse, and the following order of march was taken up to the Cemetery:

1. Music—Fifes and drums.
2. Marine Battalion.
3. Chaplain.
4. Four Body Bearers.
5. Hearse.
6. Four Body Bearers.
7. Mourners.
8. Pall Bearers (Paymaster Colby, Commander Boyd, Chief Engineer Fletcher, Surgeon Woods, Commander Cook, and Captain Irwin.)
9. Sailors from vessels, with draped flag.
10. Navy officers, from city and belonging to yard.
11. Army Officers—Generals McDowell, Kautz; Col. McAllister, Williamson, and Henry; Majors Hasbrouck, Campbell, Wilhelm; Captains Fuger, Leary, Summerhayes, and McMin.
12. Civilians.

Arriving at the grave the funeral service was read, and a few appropriate remarks made by the family minister, who had officiated at his marriage, as well as baptism of the commander's children. When the volleys were fired by the Marines, we left the mortal remains of our friend and companion, Commander McDougal.

AMICUS.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

Iron-clads are indicated by a star (*); a. s. stands for Asiatic station; e. s., European station; n. a. s., North Atlantic station; p. s., Pacific station; s. a. s., South Atlantic station; s. s., special service.

Cruisers.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns (p. s.), Commander Edgar C. Merriman. At Panama, March 5. Is to be stationed off the coast of Peru.

ALASKA, 3d rate, 13 guns (p. s.), Capt. George Brown. Expected at Panama about April 10.

ALERT, 3d rate, (a. s.) 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. L. Huntington. Sailed from Hong Kong, Feb. 10. Touched at Amoy and left there March 3 for Nagasaki. While at Hong Kong had her bottom cleaned and painted. Is going to Kobe, and then to Yokohama, where she will arrive not later than April 1. As soon thereafter as practicable she will proceed to the neighborhood of the Bonin Islands to complete surveys commenced last year.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns (n. a. s.), Commander Philip H. Cooper. Left Key West, April 10, for Hampton Roads. Will be at Washington about April 18.

ASHUELLOT, 3d rate, 6 guns (a. s.), Comdr. Mortimer L. Johnson. At Tientsin, China, March 7. As soon as navigation opens will leave—probably latter part of March.

CONSTITUTION, 3d rate, sails, 18 guns (a. s.), Captain Oscar F. Stanton. Left League Island, April 10, for Hampton Roads. Her marines will be taken from her anchorage in the Potomac by the tug *Phlox*.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, 4 guns (s. s.), Commander Chas. McGregor. Left Washington, April —, for Hampton Roads, having on board the Hon. J. G. Baine, Secretary of State.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander James O'Kane. At Smyrna, March 22. Visited the ports of Syra and Probalto Bay.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails 12 guns (s. s.), Comdr. Henry Glass. Alaska. To be relieved by the *Wachusett*.

Commander Glass reports, March 22, that since last despatch the weather has been unfavorable for much work aloft. He is engaged in preparing the ship for her passage to San Francisco when her relief arrives. Health of all on board excellent.

Kearsarge, 3d rate, 7 guns (n. a. s.), Comdr. Henry F. Pickens. At Hampton Roads. Ordered to Washington.

LACKAWANNA, 2d rate, 11 guns (p. s.), Capt. James H. Gibbs. At Callao, March 12. Is to be relieved by the *Alaska*.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns (n. a. s.), Comdr. Francis M. Bunce. Was at Sandy Point, Strait of Magellan, Feb. 9. To leave about the 20th for Port Stanley, Falkland Islands, and the latter port about March 24, for Montevideo. All on board in an excellent state of health.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns (s. s. lakes), Comdr. Albert Kautz. Erie, Pa. Laid up for the winter.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 40 guns, Capt. Ralph Chandler. Apprentice ship. Arrived at Newport, April 12.

MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns (n. s.), Comdr. Chas. S. Cotton. At Shanghai, March 7. Repairs delayed by unavoidable circumstances. Will be ready at an early day.

NIPISO, 3d rate, (e. s.) 6 guns, Comdr. C. M. Schoonmaker. At Genoa, March 22, caulking.

PALOS, 4th rate, 6 howitzers (a. s.), Lieut.-Comdr. James G. Green. At Shanghai, China, March 7. Going to Yokohama soon.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 22 guns (f. s. p. s.), Capt. B. B. Taylor. At Callao, March 12. On the eve of sailing for San Francisco, via the Sandwich Islands. She expects to arrive at San Francisco the latter part of May, about which time Rear-Admiral Stevens goes on the retired list.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Commander A. S. Crowninshield. Training ship. At Hampton Roads. To be at Washington about April 18.

POWHATAN, 2d rate, 14 guns (s. s.), Capt. John G. Walker. Sailed from New York for Aspinwall on March 24, having on board the relief officers of the *Alaska*.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns (e. s.), Comdr. Silas Casey, Jr. Left Barcelona, March 21, for Valencia, Cartagena, Almeida, Malaga, Tangier, and Cadiz, thence to Lisbon. Arrived at Malaga April 15.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. John W. Philip. At Mare Island. Is to be engaged in surveying on the Mexican and Central American coasts.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. A. E. K. Benham. At Hong Kong, China, March 7. Expected to leave for Shanghai about the middle of the month, to attend personally the completion of repairs on the *Monocacy*.

Feb. 15 the French rear-admiral arrived in the *Thénis*. On the 16th, Admiral Coote, R. N., left in the *Iron Duke* for Singapore, where he is to be relieved by Vice Admiral Willis. Upon his departure the French and American flagships and the English Naval Port Office gave him a salute of seventeen guns.

On Feb. 22 the men in the harbor dressed ship, and the royal standard was displayed in honor of Governor Hennessey over the Government House. He visited the *Richmond* in honor of the day. At noon salutes were fired by the flagships in the harbor.

Commander M. L. Johnson reports the death, at Tientsin, on Feb. 11, of Willie P. Mangum, late Consul. Commander Johnson extended a funeral escort on the 14th.

The health of the officers and men of the Asiatic Station is excellent.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. H. C. Taylor. Training ship. Navy-yard, Washington.

SHERANDOAN, 2d rate, 9 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. Wm. A. Kirkland. Was at Montevideo, Uruguay, Feb. 18. General state of health on board good. Rear-Admiral Bryson has expressed a desire to be relieved of the command of the South Atlantic Station, whenever the Department will send out a successor.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Captain Henry Erben. N. Y. School ship. Under orders of State authorities.

The annual examination in English branches, on this ship, took place April 8, and was pronounced satisfactory. Reading, writing, grammar, arithmetic, geography, and history were taken up. In the autumn occurs the examination in seamanship. After the examination the boys have a two weeks' vacation. The annual cruise begins next month.

SWATARA, 3d rate, (a. s.) 8 guns, Commander W. T. Sampson. Left Kobe, Japan, Jan. 25. Touched at Takamatsu and Simanaka, and arrived at Nagasaki, Feb. 1, where she would remain for the present.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 2 howitzers (s. s.), Comdr.

Augustus G. Kellogg. Navy-yard, Washington, D. C., undergoing repairs.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 22 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. D. B. Harmony. Left Hampton Roads, April 16, for anchorage in the Potomac river below the Kettle Bottom shoals.

TICONDEROGA, 2d rate, 9 guns (s. s.), Comdr. Bartlett J. Cromwell. Sailed from the Mare Island Navy-yard, March 29, for New York, via Cape Horn.

TRENTON, 2d rate, 11 guns (f. s. e. s.), Captain Francis M. Ramsay. At Genoa, March 22.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns (n. a. s.), Captain Richard W. Meade. Passed in at Cape Henry, April 14, from Key West.

WACHUSSETT, 3d rate, 7 guns (s. s.), Comdr. Edw. P. Lull. Cruising. Ordered to relieve the *Jamestown* at Sitka.

WYOMING, 3d rate, 7 guns (s. s.), Comdr. Norman H. Farquhar. At Leghorn, March 26. Will leave Villefranche about April 1, and reach Hampton Roads about May 15 or 20. Commander Farquhar reports, under date of March 26, at Leghorn, Italy, that on the evening of the 22d of that month, Hiram A. Drury, 1st class apprentice, fell from the third story of a house on shore and died from the effects of the injuries the next day. Death supposed to have been accidental. No account could be obtained from him, as he never spoke after the fall. There was no witness to the affair. He was buried on March 26, in the Protestant cemetery at Leghorn.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns (s. s.), Commander Edwin T. Woodward. At Norfolk. Is to be at Washington about April 18.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

ALARM, torpedo ram, Mallory propeller (s. s.), Lieut. Robert M. G. Brown. On experimental service. New York.

COLORADO, 1st rate, 50 guns, Capt. Bancroft Gherardi. Receiving ship, New York.

FORTUNE, 4th rate, 2 guns (s. s.), Pilot George Glass. Norfolk, Va.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. Joseph Fyffe. Receiving ship, Norfolk.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails, 22 guns, Capt. Wm. P. McCann. Receiving ship, Mare Island.

INTREPID, torpedo ram, (s. s.), Lieut. Francis H. Delano. New York.

MONTAUK, 4th rate, 2 guns, Lieut. George M. Book. Washington, D. C.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 2d rate, sails, 15 guns, Capt. James E. Jouett. Store ship, Port Royal.

ONWARD, 4th rate, 8 guns (p. s.), Lieut. Comdr. Thomas M. Gardner. Store ship, At Callao, Peru.

PASSAIO, 4th rate, 2 guns, Comdr. Jas. D. Graham. Receiving ship, Washington.

PAWNEE, 3d rate, sails, (n. a. s.), Mate Jos. Reid. Hospital ship, Port Royal, S. C.

ST. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails, Capt. Wm. E. Fitzhugh. Receiving ship, League Island.

WABASH, 1st rate, 25 guns, Capt. S. Livingston Breese. Receiving ship, Boston.

WYANDOTTE, 4th rate, 2 guns, Lieut. Conway H. Arnold. Washington.

The iron-clad *Ajax*, Lt.-Comdr. Chas. F. Schmitz; *Catskill*, Lt. Jos. Marthon; *Lehigh*, Lieut.-Comdr. Geo. R. Durand; *Manhattan*, Lieut. James A. Chesley; *Manhattan*, Lieut.-Comdr. C. M. Anthony, are laid up at City Point, Va.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS

The Cleveland *Leader* reports that an electric light of 100,000 candle illuminating power has been successfully tested at the Brush works in that city. This light is fifty times the magnitude of an ordinary electric lamp, such as is used for street-lighting purposes. It is the largest light ever produced by human hands. The light was built to order for use in the British navy. It is intended to be used in night attacks, and to scan the sea for the approach of torpedoes. With the aid of an ordinary reflector it is estimated that a beam of light so powerful will be produced that a person fifteen miles distant could see to read by it. The carbon candle burned in the light was two inches and a half in diameter, and the amount of heat generated between the points was over half a million of degrees, or one-ninetieth of the estimated heat of the sun. Forty horse power was used in the production of the light.

G. W. MILLER, of the United States ship *Minnesota*, says, in reply to the challenge of Fred. Hamilton, of the *Franklin*: "Hamilton seems anxious to fight me with gloves for the light weight belt of the Navy, which I hold. If he will send on a deposit with his challenge I will fight him in any city north of Baltimore at any time at 135 or 140 pounds. Let him send a forfeit to the President of the Naval Association of this ship, Edward McCue, and we will arrange matters."—N. Y. Sun.

The Norfolk *Landmark*, of April 12, says: A lot of general stores were sent down to Hampton Roads on the *Fortune* yesterday for the flagship *Tennessee*. The naval vessels whose crews are expected to participate in the Farragut monument dedication will all go up to the Washington Navy-yard next week early. The repairs on the *Yantic* will be finished by Saturday next. All the departments of the yard are anxiously awaiting the decision from Washington relative to the repairs of the *Canandaigua*, which is an extensive job. The work on the practice ship *Dale* is progressing slowly. The diver at work on the quay wall has made a sketch of the condition of the wall at the bottom of the river, from which the draughtsman of the Department of Yards and Docks will make a drawing for the information of the Bureau. Commodore Hughes has received permission to lend to the Old Dominion Guard, of Portsmouth, and the Norfolk City Guard, all the flags they may need to decorate their fair rooms.

The *Phlox* has been ordered from the Naval Academy to Washington on temporary service. She will touch at the anchorage of the steamers *Tennessee* and *Constitution*, and take on board the marines who are to participate in the Farragut statue ceremonies. All the marines of the several vessels are to go into barracks a few days at Washington, before the unveiling, so as to properly organize and drill them in battalion.

The *Canandaigua* at the Norfolk yard has been recently thoroughly surveyed. It is estimated that it will cost a little over \$200,000 to repair her—that is to make her as good as a new ship, if not better.

The *Vallejo Chronicle*, of April 1, gives these items of news regarding Mare Island: Over 150 recruits have been shipped on the receiving ship during the past three months. Chief Engineer Kutz has moved with his family over to Vallejo and taken up his residence. There is talk of the *Bencina* being hauled upon the ways this summer, to be rebuilt on the same plan that the *Kearsarge* was several years ago. The

Mary and Helen is lying abreast of the engineer store house, and nothing is being done on her. All of her stores are on the wharf and stowed in various warehouses. She is not the object of complimentary remarks. Constructor Feaster and one or two others went over to the *Monadnock* this morning to examine the condition of her foundation. Care will be taken that the platforms do not become insecure and allow the monster to have a fall. The *Wachusett* met with an obstacle in getting off at once last night by towing three floats from the wharf, they were cut adrift and after considerable trouble secured at the yard again. Ahead of the *Independence* it is stated that she grounded but was soon off.

NAVY GAZETTE.

ORDERED.

APRIL 9.—Captain Edward E. Potter, as equipment officer at the Navy-yard, New York, on the 23d of April.

Midshipman J. H. Huntington, to the *Kearsarge*, at Fortress Monroe, Va.

APRIL 11.—Captain Stephen B. Luce, to take command of the apprentice ships to assemble near Washington on the 25th of April.

APRIL 13.—Midshipmen George R. Clark, John J. Knapp and Peyton P. Bibb, to the *Wachusett*.

Midshipmen John H. Shipley and Thomas W. Ryan, to the *Saratoga*.

APRIL 14.—Passed Assistant Surgeon L. B. Baldwin, to duty at the Naval Academy on the 16th of April.

DETACHED.

APRIL 9.—Commander G. C. Wiltse, from equipment duty at the Navy-yard, New York, on the 23d of April, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant Richard Mitchell, from the receiving ship *Wabash*, and placed on waiting orders.

Cadet Midshipmen John A. Bell, Charles S. Ripley, Wm. A. Gil, Edward E. Hayden and Abner B. Clements, from the *Kearsarge*, and placed on waiting orders.

Assistant Engineer R. G. Deing has reported his return home, having been detached from the *Trenton*, European Station, on the 25th of December last, and has been placed on waiting orders.

APRIL 13.—Lieutenant Samuel W. Very, from the Hydrographic Office on the 15th of April, and ordered to duty on the *Coast Survey*.

APRIL 14.—Cadet Midshipman P. L. Drayton has reported his return home, having been detached from the *Trenton*, European Station, on the 23th of February last, and has been placed on waiting orders.

Cadet Midshipmen Thomas Snowden, Herbert J. Robinson and James B. Cahoon, from the *Vandalia*, and placed on waiting orders.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Lieutenant F. W. Nichols for three weeks from April 11.

To Chaplain Joseph Stockbridge for one year, with permission to leave the United States.

PLACED ON THE RETIRED LIST.

Chaplain Robert Given, from April 10, 1881.

COMMISSIONED.

Lieutenant Edward L. Amory a Lieutenant-Commander in the Navy from January 22, 1881.

Master Albert C. Dillingham to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from December 14, 1880.

Midshipman Thomas M. Bumby to be an Ensign in the Navy from November 26, 1880.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending April 13, 1881: Wm. Brady, sergeant U. S. M. C., March 27, Marine Barracks, Mare Island, Cal.

Charles J. McDougal, commander, March 28, Point Mendocino, Cal.

Franklin Elmer Lee Ford, third-class boy, April 9, Naval Hospital, Washington.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 11, 1881.

U. S. Navy Regulation Circular No. 26.

The undress uniform for officers of the Navy, for official visits, shall be as follows: Frock coat, epaulettes, cocked hat, sword and knot, full dress belt, and full dress trousers.

WM. H. HUNT, Secretary of the Navy.

ENGLAND'S NAVY FOR 1882.

In the British House of Commons on the 18th of March, Mr. Trevelyan explained the navy estimates for the year ending March 31, 1882. The force asked for is 58,100 men for the navy and coastguard, including 13,000 Royal marines. For first appointments to the naval service the principle of limited competition is to be returned to. Investigation has shown "that, while there was no perceptible difference in the point of physique, it was otherwise when intellectual results were considered, and the testimony was strongly in favor of admission by competitive examination, as yielding boys who were much better grounded in elementary subjects, while the nature of the examination was such that it was almost impossible to prepare for it by cramming." A bill is before Parliament to abolish flogging, and the Admiralty has devised a scheme which will, it is hoped, conduce to temperance and add to the health and comfort of the seamen. There are now 90 unemployed post captains as against 200 in the year 1870, and only 65 unemployed commanders as against 250; while of unemployed lieutenants, sub-lieutenants, and navigating officers they had less than 300 against 650. Of the unemployed over 100 were studying at the Naval College, and everywhere there were hope, interest, and generous emulation.

It is proposed to build in all during the year 18,890 tons of shipping. Of this 10,816 tons are ironclad, or upwards of 2,000 tons more than has been built any year since 1876-7. Taking 14 knots as the standard of high speed, England has only 11 swift cruisers, counting the *Iris* and *Mercury* despatch vessels among them. Great pains had been spent over a vessel which, in the words of the designer, was intended "especially for independent service on foreign stations, where fast, unarmored ships may have to be opposed, and where the second class ironclads of an enemy may have to be met and engaged." On such service it was considered de-

sirable to secure the following conditions: A speed of 16 knots; a comparatively large number of guns, some of them capable of penetrating the thickest armor of second class ironclad at long ranges; armor of proof to protect the vitals of the ship; her coal supply must also be large, and the vessel must have auxiliary sail power to economize fuel, and a coppered bottom to make her independent of docks. Such a vessel, fit to keep the sea, and to sweep the sea, the Admiralty believed that they had got. Her length was to be 315 ft.; her extreme breadth, 61 ft.; and her tonnage about 7,300. Her horsepower was to be 8,000; her bunkers would hold 900 tons; and her speed on the measured mile would be 16 knots. She had the great advantage of a twin screw. She would have a belt 8 ft. broad and 140 ft. long amidships, of steel faced armor, 10 in. thick with 10 in. of backing, protecting her engine room and boilers, 3 ft. above water and 5 ft. below. She would have a conning tower of steel-faced armor; a protecting deck of inclined steel, 3 in. thick, 5 ft. under water, covering the whole of that part of the ship, both fore and aft, which was not clad in iron. She would carry an armament of four 18-ton 9.2 in. breech loading guns, mounted in barbettes, with protection against bullets, which at a thousand yards would pierce 16 in. of iron armor, and more than 13 in. of steel-faced armor. She would carry likewise six 6 in. breech loading guns, equal in range to those which had carried desolation at a distance of five miles into the Peruvian harbors; she would be equipped by boat guns, torpedoes, field guns, machine guns, and would probably be fitted with a couple of torpedo boats in addition; and she would have room for over 400 men and officers to work her and fight her. She would combine the speed of the *Leander*, with guns of greater power than the *Thunderer* or the *Devastation*. It was proposed to lay down one such vessel this year at Portsmouth and another at Chatham. Her hull and engines would cost £400,000. Later on, they proposed to confide the construction of another to a private yard. This coming year the *Agamemnon* and *Ajax* are to be completed for sea. The *Inflectible* will be commissioned in June or July. The *Conqueror*, at present about a quarter built, by the end of next year would, if all went well, be advanced to three quarters. That remarkable ship the *Polyphemus*, which, as some thought, was destined to work a revolution in naval warfare, would be completed. The *Colossus* would be advanced by over a quarter, and her sister, the *Majestic*, about as much. The *Collingwood*, the youngest device of the late Board, would have the first serious work done upon her. It was not until the close of the year, when the stress of these unfinished tasks was off his hands, that the present First Lord intended finally to determine on the type of the first class ironclads, one of which would certainly be laid down at Chatham, and another elsewhere. In one important respect the coming year would be an era in the British navy. At this moment there was not a single heavy breech loading gun mounted in any British ships, and by the end of next year a very substantial beginning would have been made towards arming the fleet with breech loaders, which would be, calibre for calibre, more powerful than any produced abroad, and would compare favorably with them in price. Advantage would be taken in these guns of the various improvements introduced by Sir Wm. Armstrong and by the foreign nations which had preceded England in their use.

The government has likewise ordered in a large equipment of *Nordenfjeldt* machine guns; and the War Office is experimenting in a larger machine gun which will unite the excellent firing qualities of the *Nordenfjeldt* to the power of carrying shell, which the present *Nordenfjeldt* was too small to carry. Finally, measures have been taken for carrying on the task of providing the navy with a full equipment of torpedoes and torpedo vessels. England has already 19 first class torpedo boats, each armed with three Whitehead torpedoes. These are 86 feet long and of a size to act independently, either when attached to a fleet or for harbor defence. The second class torpedo boats, 60 feet long, which might be carried on board battle ships and principal cruisers are armed with two torpedoes, and there is talk of altering them to carry machine guns likewise. Their speed is marvellous, and they spared no pains and no expense to increase it. Of these boats there are 18 actually built, and 30 more are building.

REAR-ADMIRAL BALCH will, as we can state on good authority, give up the superintending of the Naval Academy at the close of the present Academic year, early in June, to take command of the Pacific squadron. By reason of age the Admiral goes on the retired list in about a year and a half, and the approaching vacancies in the South Atlantic and Pacific Stations give him an opportunity of a command afloat, which he might lose if he remains at the Academy. Rear-Admiral Stevens will retire in May, and Rear-Admiral Bryson has expressed a desire to be relieved when a successor can be sent out. Rear-Admiral Balch will be granted the privilege of selecting either of the two stations. It has not been announced who will succeed him as superintendent of the Naval Academy. The name of Rear-Admiral C. R. P. Rodgers has been mentioned by a correspondent of the Baltimore paper at Annapolis.

It is not very likely that Rear Admiral Rodgers would accept the position unless particularly desired to do so, or rather ordered there, as he goes on the Retired List in November next. He may be sent there to fill up the short period, and give the Secretary of the Navy ample time to determine who, of the several prominent officers of rank, is best fitted to manage an institution of such importance, the next three years. Rear Admiral Rodgers's experience at the institution well qualifies him to take hold and maintain its high standard.

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Improvement of Secretary Creek, Maryland.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
70 Saratoga St., Baltimore, Md., April 11, 1881.
PROPOSALS for Dredging in Secretary Creek, will be received
until 11½ o'clock, A. M., May 3, 1881, and opened immedi-
ately thereafter.

Blank forms, specifications, and any desired information can
be had on application to this office.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL, Lt.-Col. of Eng'rs.

Improvement of Treadhaven Creek, Md.

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Blank forms, specifications, and any desired information can
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WM. P. CRAIGHILL, Lt.-Col. of Eng'rs.

The news from South America shows that the terms
of peace now exacted from Peru by Chili are still more
severe than those demanded while the war was still in
progress. They include territorial cessions, heavy
money indemnities, and occupation of Peruvian cities.

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EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN TACTICS.

THE deplorable death of Gen. Upton brings up afresh
the much debated questions of the relative advantages
of the four-company and eight-company organizations
for a battalion, and of the tactics best suited for open-
order fighting. These two questions are mutually de-
pendent on each other. As Gen. Upton says ("Armies
of Asia and Europe," p. 314):

With a battalion of eight or ten companies, subdivisions
may be dispensed with, and, so long as this organization is
retained in England and America, the company column will
not therefore become a necessity; but should we adopt the
regimental system of three battalions, of four companies
each, all of the advantages claimed for the company column
can be secured by adopting the double column of fours for
each company.

The latter part of this sentence would appear to have
been written somewhat hastily, for the author subse-
quently devoted long study to the problem which he
here dismisses in a few words. But of the truth of the
first part there is no doubt, i. e. in an eight-company
battalion the units are sufficiently small in numbers to
put them in reach of the Captain, no matter what their
formation; but if the units are so great as to comprise
250 men, then some compact formation is indispensable
in order to enable the Captain to keep his whole com-
pany well in hand. This formation is provided in the
"company column," i. e., the company in column of
sections, 28 files each, at half distance. The tactical
argument in favor of the large units as against the small
is stated briefly by Gen. Upton in a letter discussing this
subject in October, 1879, in which he says:

I disagree with you on the ten-company battalions. No
man can control and energize so many units under the fire of
the breech-loader. . . . But you are right in affirming
that we need more officers per company than in other armies.

General Upton first brought the four-company
organization and its attendant company column
prominently before American readers in an article on
the subject, written before he went abroad, and pub-
lished in the *International Review* for May, 1875; and
his opinion of its value seems to have constantly in-
creased up to the time of his death. He argued in favor
of that organization before the Army Commission of

1876, and again before the "Burnside Board" of 1878,
in whose report it forms so prominent a feature. This
measure did not become a law; nevertheless he hoped
the organization might still be effected, for he wrote
in 1879:

Without a change of law they (the regiments) could all be
converted into two battalions of four companies each, with
two for a depot. In time of war they (the companies) might
be raised to 150 men each (combatants) with five officers
per company.

Gen. Upton was not content to give his own Army
the first distinctly American system of tactics (all its
predecessors having been translations or adaptations of
tactics in use in other armies), but he aspired to frame a
system which would be adopted throughout the world.
In one of his letters from Fort Monroe, he says:

If the new bill gives us, as it ought to, the four-company
battalion organization, I think I can adapt the deployment
by numbers in such a manner as to give us the simplest and
best skirmish drill extant. I have experimented with it, and
am satisfied that the unit of four will yet make its way into
Europe.

The four-company organization did not owe its
origin entirely to tactical reasons; questions of economy
arising from a reduction in the number and rank of
officers, from the simplification of returns and accounts
due to making the military family (i. e., the company),
as large as possible, and other reasons of this nature,
had fully as much weight as any presumed advantages
of tactics. But these have no especial bearing on the
present question. General Upton was enamored of the
four-company organization because of its tactical ad-
vantages; he determined to remodel his tactics by com-
bining the principle of the unit of four with the German
principle of the company column. He had no orders to
do this, but on proposing the plan to the General of the
Army he was assured that any suggestions or studies of
this kind which he might make would always be wel-
comed, and publicity given to them in order to invite
discussion on their merits. He went to the Pacific
Coast with this understanding, and there began his
studies in earnest. It is to be noticed that there was no
complaint of his tactics and no intention on the part
of the authorities to modify them; but that Upton him-
self considered our present infantry organization as de-
fective in principle, and anticipating; and hoping that it
would be changed to correspond with that in vogue in
Europe, he desired to plan the modifications of his tac-
tics in advance, so that they should be all ready when
the change should be made.

What, then, is the organization and the formation of
which so distinguished a tactician was so enamored?
The company column was invented by the Germans
during the reorganization of their army, between 1848
and the Danish war of 1864. With their three-rank
formation, a company of 250 men, after deducting file
closers and non-combatants, gave 72 files. It was di-
vided into two divisions of 36 files each and four sub-
divisions of 18 files each. To form the company
column, the first and second ranks of the second divi-
sion stood fast, the third rank of that division moved
twelve paces to the rear; the first and second ranks of
the first division faced to the left and placed themselves
six paces in the rear of the two ranks that stood fast;
the third rank of the first division faced to the left and
put itself immediately in front of the third rank of the
second division, which had moved back twelve paces.
The company, therefore, which in line had consisted of
two divisions of three ranks each, now formed a close
column, of three parts, each of two ranks; the first and
second parts being composed of first and second rank
men, and the third part of third rank men; the inferior
men were put in the third rank.

After the war of 1870 the company-column principle
spread all over continental Europe, but no nation re-
tained the three-rank formation. The form which it
took in France was probably the simplest, viz., the
company, being formed in two ranks with 112 files, is
divided into 3 platoons and 4 sections; the company
column is formed by sections on the 2d section, the 1st
section moving to the left and rear and the 3d and 4th
to the right and rear, and taking their positions in
column at half distance; the front of this column is 18
yards and its depth 28 yards. Or the column is formed
by platoons, the 1st and 4th sections taking their places
at half distance in rear of the 2d and 3d; the front of
this column is 36 yards and its depth 10 yards. The
formation of the company column by sections or by pla-
toons is substantially the same in Russia, Austria, and
Italy as in France.

The "order of combat" is formed in every conti-
nental army, at about 2,000 paces from the enemy, by
the direct deployment of this company column; the
"order" consists of three lines, viz: 1st, chain (or
skirmishers); 2d, re-enforcements; 3d, supports; the
lines being separated by distances of 200 to 300 yards
according to the ground and the circumstances. The
leading section furnishes the skirmishers deployed at

regular intervals, the second section remains in line as re-enforcements, and the third and fourth sections remain in column at half distance as supports. In a battalion each company is formed in column of sections, two companies in the first line and the other two in rear of them; the leading companies deploy as just described, and the other two follow them at a distance of 300 paces as a reserve. As the fight progresses the losses in the skirmish line are replaced from the re-enforcements, then from the supports, and at last, if necessary, in the final rush, from the reserve.

The obvious defect of this deployment lies in the fact that the skirmish line is at first formed from one section, and then re-enforced by men of another section, then from another company, and finally from another battalion or perhaps regiment; the men from different organizations thus become indiscriminately commingled and the only way to re-form them is by recalling such a section of such a company of such a battalion. The advantage of Upton's deployment by numbers in each unit of four is that each successive number that is sent forward takes his place by the side of the man who was next to him in line, so that if the whole battalion is finally deployed the men still have their proper places and have only to close the intervals to re-form the line. On the other hand Upton's tactics, as now in force, only provide for deploying a battalion skirmish-line from the battalion in line or in column of companies. Both of these formations are too extended—the one in front and the other in depth—to be readily handled under fire on rough ground. What is needed is the more compact formation of a mass, or a column whose front and depth bear the relation to each other not exceeding 3 to 1. The problem, therefore, which it is believed Upton was working at was to combine this compact company column with the development by numbers, so that the men could be well in hand before development and yet not lose their relative places when they reached the skirmish line. A little reflection will show that the double column of fours, for a company of 112 files, does not meet the first requirement, for the depth of the column is seven times in front. But there are numerous other formations which would answer this requirement; for instance, the company might be formed in double columns of fours in each section and these double columns placed in one line or in two lines. The deployment could then be made by the flank numbers, and the men would retain their relative places as they successively arrived on the skirmish line. As each section would consist of seven sets of fours, the double columns would be unsymmetrical, one-half being composed of four sets and the other of three; but it does not appear that there would be any great disadvantage in this. There would, however, be a serious disadvantage in the fact that no intermediate line of feeders would be possible between the skirmishers and their sections. It is very important to have the skirmishers closely followed at short distances by small bodies from which their losses can be promptly replaced, and to have the larger bodies a little further to the rear. There appears to be no way in which this constant feeding of a skirmish line from the successive fractions of a column can be obtained, while still preserving the relative places of the men.

It is, therefore, not improbable that Gen. Upton should have found it impossible to retain all the advantages of the deployment by numbers in connection with a company column; but that for this reason he should have considered his system of tactics a hopeless failure as compared with the French or any other system is simply preposterous. The cause of his death might be sought with much more reason in the acute form of catarrh, from which he had long suffered, and which not improbably had affected his brain. The company column of sections could have been introduced into his tactics, while still retaining the unit of four for the marching evolutions and for the deployment of each section; and the resulting formation would have been in every respect as simple and as effective as the French formation.

The main question in tactics after all is whether the four-company organization is necessary or even desirable. Upton's opinion was that one man (the battalion commander) could not energize eight or ten units. It is doubtful if this opinion is warranted, provided the eight or ten units are put in a compact shape, such as the battalion double column (Tactics, p. 232), or such as two lines of companies in columns of [platoons (half companies)].

In the latter formation the companies of the first line could furnish the skirmishers, each company keeping one platoon in reserve as feeders, in the manner now prescribed in the Tactics; the companies of the second could form the "supports" prescribed in the French Tactics. The whole formation would then be very similar to that of the French, with the single exception

that there would be eight company commanders instead of four. As the large German and French companies, when in "order of combat" extend over a depth of from 400 to 600 yards it is impossible for the captain to "energize" his whole company; he must depend on his lieutenants. Is it not better to have the companies of such size that the skirmish line and its immediate supports shall be under one captain and the second line of supports under another?

The arguments in favor of the four-company organization and its resulting company column will doubtless continue to be advanced, but it is too much to say that recent wars in Europe have proved its superiority over the present American system. The question can only be settled by actual war or by a series of experiments in drill with a battalion of not less than 800 men. Should an infantry school be established it could render very great service by such experiments; and it might possibly prove that with a slight addition to our tactics, providing for a compact formation, to be used just before developing the skirmishers, our present system is superior to that of any other army.

PURCHASES OF WAR MUNITIONS IN THE U. S.

THE manufacture of war material at the private armories and cartridge factories of New York, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, has been very active since the opening of the present year. At New Haven and Bridgeport, the two great centres of ammunition manufacture, the Turkish contract for 30,000,000 cartridges for the Peabody-Martini and the Winchester rifles, is now in a fair state of completion. For some weeks the shops of the Winchester Arms Company have been running double time, the number of operatives—including a relative proportion of females occupied in shell filling—being over one thousand. It is pretty well understood in diplomatic circles that in the inability of the Porte to replenish its arsenals while its military treasury was empty, was to be found the true explanation of its procrastinating and tortuous statecraft. About the 10th of March the "visiting statesmen" at Constantinople had become so aggravated by the dilatory and changeable policy of the Sultan's ministers, that their conference determined to make no further propositions for a settlement of the boundaries question. Just at the critical moment, however, the Porte scored a first point in its tax collection, besides securing a handsome sum from a French company as earnest money for mining franchises. With this extorted payment from the Pachas, and the French advances, the war-chest was materially relieved, and the Constantinople correspondent of the London *Standard* announced the fact that forthcoming shipments of ammunition from America would soon bring the political dead-lock to a conclusion. That this was a correct diagnosis of the situation has since been demonstrated, Turkey having at last distinctly formulated her plan of settlement, which, apparently recognised by "the Powers" as under the circumstances just and practicable, is now to be rejected or accepted by Greece. The same correspondent communicates to the *Standard*, under date of March 25th, the following item of more recent interest: "The reply of the Powers to the Turkish proposal is not expected for two or three weeks. Meanwhile warlike preparations continue, and the government has ordered 60,000 Winchester rifles from an American firm." Notwithstanding the usual reliability of the *Standard's* staff, we have reason to believe that this last information is not, up to the present time at least, well founded.

We have previously noticed the considerable shipments, from the United States, of rifles to Greece. These have been Remington breech-loaders. The very exhaustive trial of this arm, made at Liege, in 1869, by Capt. Fountoulis, of the Hellenic staff, was exceedingly favorable in its results, and has obviously dictated the recent purchases.

The Argentine Republic has been for some years re-equipping its military service. The arm originally adopted—in 1873-4 we believe—was the Remington, and has been found so effective and durable in the hands of the rude soldiery of the Pampas, that it has been retained. Some months since an order for 25,000 rifles was received by E. Remington and Sons, and quite recently, we understand, the contract has been increased to 75,000 stand. The wars of the confederacy have, heretofore, been of an internecine character, and its army organization has been consequently spasmodic and immature. The prospect of a struggle with Chili over the occupancy—since it can hardly be called ownership—of Patagonia, is demanding from the rulers of the Republic a more careful study of its military preparations, and they are thus wisely developing their armament.

A previous reference to the completion of 16,000

Hotchkiss repeating rifles by the Winchester Arms Company will be remembered. This lot of Hotchkiss guns was made for China, and is, we believe, the first instalment of a much larger complement.

A very important step in the development of the Lee repeating rifle was made last week in the conclusion of a contract on the part of the Lee Arms Company, controlling that invention, with E. Remington and Sons, of Ilion, for the construction of the arm. The company had already in its shops at Bridgeport, Conn., the commencement of a proper machine plant for the manufacture of a limited number of arms. Recent indications of the future of the gun have, however, demonstrated the immediate necessity of a much largely increased production. The tools at Bridgeport will at once be transferred to the Remington armory, where already preparations are made to greatly extend their capacity. With the admirable direction of the working forces at Ilion and the expedition with which the great armory answers demands, it is anticipated that within a few weeks 100 Lee rifles per day can be turned out. The representative of the Lee Arms Company in New York, J. W. Frazier, has already considerable orders for delivery. The company is to be congratulated upon its alliance with the Remingtons, by which not only the best practical results of industrial organization, but an extraordinary reputation for business enterprise, in every country of the world, is secured in its interest.

RIFLE PRACTICE AMONG STATE TROOPS.

THE criticisms which have been so freely made upon the course taken by Adjutant General Townsend in opposition to rifle practice in the National Guard of the State of New York, have elicited from him a statement in a recent interview. It appears that he is in favor of rifle practice "to be pursued at camps with butts owned by the State, under the instructions of the commanding officers of the National Guard, and without the intervention of inspectors of rifle practice." He is also in favor of "three badges to be given to each company and three to each regiment," and "of more cartridges being used in the future than heretofore;" but he is opposed to all team shooting as "fancy shooting." New York State has no camp grounds, and it is by no means probable that it will ever have any. Even if an appropriation should be passed by the present Legislature they could not be provided and fitted up with butts, etc., within a year. Is all rifle practice to be suspended in the meantime? If not, why not leave things as they are until they are provided? If General Townsend will read the report which will be published in next week's JOURNAL on the experience of camps in the different States, as given at the recent meeting in Philadelphia of the National Guard Association, he will see that they concur in what is self evident, that the time of officers and men is so fully occupied during a five days' encampment, that it is practically impossible to have any systematic instruction in rifle practice. That is a matter which must be conducted in small bodies on local ranges, as has been heretofore the case in New York.

The instruction of troops in rifle practice is to-day under the control of the commanders of the different regiments, who are responsible for the instruction of their commands (Wingate's Manual, paragraph 3). The inspectors of rifle practice are simply appointed to aid them in this duty. The work is a technical one, and requires technical knowledge and hard work. In fact, the inspectors of rifle practice have more to do than any other officers in the National Guard. In camp their duties would be still greater. Who but the inspector would be held responsible for the targets, markers, scorers, and general management of the practice? Without some official of that kind to look after these essential details, how would it be possible to have the work performed? What solid reason is there for abolishing this useful class of officers, and throwing this labor upon the commanding officers? We think the theory of reducing the staff of the National Guard is a mistake. The service of officers of the National Guard is voluntary, and already constitutes a heavy tax upon them. The more staff officers there are to lighten up and divide the duties of commanding officers the better. It should be the aim of the State to make these duties less onerous instead of more so; and it might as well be asked that a colonel should do without an adjutant as without an inspector of rifle practice.

To stigmatize team shooting as "fancy shooting" is an error on the part of General Townsend. Rifle shooting is not a matter of mere tactical instruction. A man may be required to expend ammunition, but cannot be compelled to shoot well, even by Army discipline. He must be encouraged, interested, and rewarded. The possession of a skilled team does not make an organization any stronger, but the emulation which is excited by the selection of that team and the *esprit de corps* which

results from its victories, are of the greatest military benefit. This has been very clearly demonstrated in the experience of the Army. Team shooting fixes the standard of skill, and the team itself constitute skilled instructors from whom the inspectors of rifle practice are usually taken.

In regard to the three-badge plan, we know that it has arguments in its favor, for we long ago mentioned them. But why not let well enough alone? If the subject were to be considered for the foundation of a new system, the case would be different. But just now, it would destroy that company pride which in some organizations has made nearly all their members marksmen. At the present time, when every State has adopted a marksman's badge, it would seem to be rather late for New York to give it up. In this, as in other matters, it is much easier to destroy than to create.

THE question of abolishing flogging in the army was the subject of a long discussion in the House of Commons on the evening of March 28. In 1868 flogging as a normal punishment may be said to have ceased, Parliament having then restricted it to offences committed upon active service or on board a ship not in commission. For the following nine years it virtually disappeared from the list of military punishments, but during the wars in South Africa and Afghanistan it was revived, no less than 450 soldiers having been subjected to corporal punishment in 1879. About the time when it was thus resuscitated in the field, Parliament came to restrict its operation still further, for in 1879 it was enacted that the number of lashes should not exceed 25, and that the only crimes in respect of which they could be awarded were those committed upon active service for which death was the *maximum* penalty. This concession, not only from its terms, but from the manner and circumstances in which it was made, indicated the near approach of the stage of final abolition. "That stage," says the *London Times*, "has now arrived, and henceforward the 'cat' will take its place beside the thumb-screw and the rack as a memorial of a time upon which the more refined civilization of the last years of the nineteenth century will take a repugnant retrospect. An attempt was made in the course of the debate to show that the punishment was not unpopular with the soldiers themselves, but upon this point Mr. Bradlaugh, who was himself a private soldier when corporal punishment was the common penalty of even trivial offences, emphatically stated that it was looked upon with detestation by his comrades. The whole tone of the debate of last night showed an unwillingness to retain a stigma which rests upon us alone among European nations and which has become practically valueless as a deterrent. Even the officers of the old school seem to have either abandoned or greatly cooled in their advocacy of the retention of the punishment in the shape to which it was so seriously restricted by the act of 1879. Whether upon reason or upon instinct, the abolition of the lash will receive an universal acceptance."

THE graduates of the Military Academy who claim that their term as cadets should be included in the estimate of their length of service, now have two strings to their bow. The Babbitt case, in which the Court of Claims decided against them on this claim (under the law as it stood at the time), goes to the Supreme Court on appeal, and the Attorney General is expected to render a decision this week on an issue to the same effect raised by Captain Adams, of the Corps of Engineers, on the amendment introduced into the last Army appropriation bill, which provides that "the actual time of service in the Army or Navy, or both, shall be allowed all officers in computing their pay."

It is claimed that this allows officers to include the term at West Point in their calculation of "fogy" pay, and the question has been referred to the Attorney-General for settlement. Officers interested are not altogether pleased that the question as to the meaning of this enactment should have been raised at all. Mr. Clymer, of the Conference Committee, was expressly informed, it appears, that this clause would give credit for the four years spent at the Military Academy, and responded that such was the intention of the amendment. It will be remembered that in explaining the reasons for striking out in conference committee the additional words "and length of service," Mr. Clymer stated that "the committee did not deem it just that service at the Naval Academy or at West Point should be counted in giving rank."

This statement, taken in connection with the fact that the committee retained the words quoted above, would indicate that they did think it right to include the time spent at the Military Academy as part of the actual service in the Army, section 1094 of the

Revised Statutes including the Corps of Cadets as part of the Army.

WE understand that the proposed scheme of awards for target practice in the Army is substantially as follows: By September, the best shots in each company will be reported to the Department Commander. In October, the company champions will compete for a regimental prize of a silver medal; and before the end of the year a gold medal will be awarded in each Division to the best shot among the regimental champions, and a marksman's rifle, with silver plate inscription, to the second and third best.

The Division champions will compete once in two years for a grand prize of a gold medal and a parchment certificate of merit awarded by the President. The contests will be—at 300 yards, offhand; 600 yards, kneeling; and 900 yards, any position. Encouragement will be given to hunting, and rifles and ammunition will be furnished for this purpose.

THE War Department, this week, has announced its program for the scientific observation and exploration on or near the shores of Lady Franklin Bay, directed in the acts of Congress approved May 1, 1880, and March 3, 1881. The General Orders on the subject will be found in full under the "Army" heading. As already stated in the JOURNAL, 1st Lieut. A. W. Greely, 5th Cavalry, is to command the expeditionary force, with Lieuts. Kislinsky and Lockwood as assistants, twenty-one enlisted men, and a contract surgeon. The War Department has given much latitude to Lieut. Greely in the matter of contracting for and procuring supplies, transportation, etc., and in various other ways affecting the comfort of the officers and men has evinced its liberality and its interest in the success of the expedition. The force is to assemble at Washington not later than May 15, and at St. John's not later than June 15.

Lieut. Greely will be materially assisted by the Navy Department. An officer is to be ordered to St. John's N. F., to inspect the sealing steamer and report on a favorable one for Lieut. Greely's purpose, and the expedition will be allowed the use of any stores belonging to the Polar Expedition which may be found at Good Haven Bay. In addition, the Navy Department will lend Lieut. Greely a steam launch, which, it is believed, will be of great service in the Polar regions. The action of the Secretary of the Navy in this matter exhibits a high public spirit and a laudable desire to promote Lieut. Greely's purposes.

An offer of Lieut. Greely to make a sledge journey from Lady Franklin Bay to Cape Joseph Henry for the purpose of making observations to ascertain if the *Jeannette* or missing whalers are in that vicinity, has been accepted by the Navy Department.

CAPT. S. B. LUCE has been detailed by the Secretary of the Navy to command the training ships—which will hereafter be styled the Apprentice Practice Squadron—including the *Constitution*, *Portsmouth*, *Saratoga* and *Minnesota*. These orders supersede those of Captain Chandler, so far as the command of the training squadron is concerned. We understand that it was the intention of the Secretary of the Navy in assigning Capt. Luce to this command, not only to select a most efficient officer for this service, but to right what he considered to be an injustice done in detaching Capt. Luce from the command of the *Minnesota*. Capt. Luce will have command of the boys from the training ships on the 25th of April.

RUMORS are current of changes in the heads of bureaus of the Navy Department. A successor to each of them, except the Chiefs of Construction and Repairs and Provisions and Clothing, having been named. Information from the best sources is to the effect that no such wholesale change is to take place, even if the change of any one of them is at present contemplated.

THE price of the new helmets for field and mounted officers will, we understand, vary from \$20 to \$30, those for other officers from \$8 to \$15, and the price of the summer helmets from \$7.50 to \$10. The prices will of course vary with the quality of the work, and can be definitely increased by the use of still more costly gilding.

THE Commissioners of the District of Columbia have issued an order signed Amos Webster, Adj. Gen. D. C. M., commanding, directing that the order of the military parade on the occasion of dedicating the statue of Admiral Farragut, on the 25th of April, be as follows: First Battalion—Washington Light Infantry; Washington Light Guards; Union Veteran Corps, and National Rifles. Second Battalion—Butler's Zouaves; Capital City Guards; Washington Cadets; Light Battery A, District of Columbia Artillery. Capts. H. H. C. Dunwoody and T. H. Bradley, U. S. A., and J. D. Doyle, U. S. N., are on the staff.

A LATE order from the War Department directs Capt. S. S. Elder, 1st Art., Judge-Advocate of a General Court-martial at Fort Myer, Va., to return to his station, Fort Monroe, Va., and grants 2d Lieut. Albert J. Russell, 7th Cavalry, a sick leave for six months.

A SANTA FÉ despatch says: "Gov. Terrasas, of Chihuahua, has stationed 500 Mexican troops at El Paso, anticipating trouble between the natives and the Americans, when the railroads get further into the interior of Mexico."

THE Secretary of War very sensibly decides that officers on cumulative leave are entitled to draw forage for the horses they leave behind them.

THE WHITTAKER COURT-MARTIAL.

ON Friday, April 8, the examination of Cadet Whittaker was resumed and completed. After he had testified that he never kept his civilian clothes in his room, a pair of pantaloons was found by Capt. Sears in the sleeve of an overcoat, which was hanging in the alcove. It was to the witness a curious discovery, occurring, as it did, immediately after his testimony and after the authorities of the Academy had removed his trunk and valise to the commandant's office and they had there been thoroughly overhauled. His difficulty with Cadet Burnett arose from having reported Burnett at one of the summer encampments for an infraction of the rules; that with Cadet McDonald from having been struck by McDonald in the gymnasium. McDonald was sentenced to be dismissed, but the sentence was subsequently revoked. An altercation over his mistake of putting on Cadet Blake's cap for his own was the origin of his difficulty with that Cadet. After his first examination by the court of inquiry he thought the whole matter over, and his suspicions settled on these three Cadets.

Ex-Gov. Chamberlain—Now, what was your treatment in general by the Cadets? A.—Ungentlemanly. I was completely ostracized. I never said good morning to any of the other Cadets, and I was never saluted by them in going or coming. I never knew a white Cadet against whose character nothing more could be said than against mine to be so treated at West Point.

Ex-Gov. Chamberlain—You have lived in a white community, and never received any such treatment, have you not? A.—Yes, Sir; I have been a slave, and have lived in Camden and Columbia, S. C., but I never received any such treatment from white people there. I don't think I should be justified in treating anybody as I was treated at West Point.

Judge-Advocate—Did you ever make any complaints against the offenders? A.—The treatment to which I refer was not official, and I did not. I felt above taking any notice of it. I have known Cadets sitting at the same table to refuse to pour me a glass of water, even. Such a refusal would hardly come under the head of official discourtesy.

To questions of the Court—Yes, Sir; it was in the power of a Professor to give a low marking for a good recitation if he so chose. I never felt at liberty ever to call on another Cadet in his room. I have no defect in my second finger that tends to interfere with my writing or to give it any marked peculiarity. Yes, I am perfectly willing to make a copy of any writing the Court desires. [Makes a copy with a long and a short lead pencil, holding the former between the first and second fingers, and the short piece between the thumb and fore finger.]

Mr. Dewee, chief inspector of the Canadian Post-office, and Mr. King, an inspector of the Montreal Post-office, then testified, for the defence, that Mr. Southworth, the Boston expert, had made an enormous mistake in handwriting in the case of one Palmer.

Thomas M. Lee, formerly an attendant at West Point testified briefly.

On Saturday Mr. Noel testified against the expert testimony of Messrs. Southworth and Hagen in a forged check case. Some West Point barbers were next examined.

Max Rappenhagen testified that he examined Whittaker's hair after the affair and thought that it must have been cut with a pair of scissors larger than those produced in court, which belong to Whittaker, with blades at least an inch and a half longer. He did not think a person could cut his own hair in that fashion, for a right-handed person would naturally cut the hair on the right side of the head.

Charles Rappenhagen corroborated his brother.

Mr. Hopkins testified to a forgery case in which Mr. Southworth's expert testimony failed, as was shown by a subsequent confession of the real culprit.

Louis Simpson, colored, testified that he had charge of the baths at West Point, and on the Sunday before the alleged outrage was shown the note of warning by Whittaker. When he next met Whittaker, the latter said, "Well, you see, they tried to kill me." After the examination of Whittaker in January, 1880, the witness asked him how he was getting along in his studies. The Cadet replied "Very well," and added that he thought he would go through his June examination all right.

An adjournment was then had until Monday, April 18, in order to make up the arguments.

THE Barber Place has been selected as the site of the Naval Observatory.

SECRETARY LINCOLN has directed Gen. A. H. Terry to distribute at his discretion supplies and clothing to the sufferers by the Dakota floods.

THE Senate has passed this resolution: That the Secretary of the Navy be directed to inform the Senate what alteration, if any, has been made in the relative grades of the Naval Academy as originally established at graduation under the provisions of sections 1483 and 1521 of the Revised Statutes in any classes graduating since the year 1870; and, if so, under the provisions of what act the said alteration or rearrangement of rank was made.

GERMAN FIELD TELEGRAPHY.

A COMPREHENSIVE article on military field telegraphs appears in the current number of the *Jahrbuch fuer die Deutsche Armeen und Marine* (Berlin); and, as it deals practically with a question which must be of great interest to all military men, we give an abstract of the more important portions.

The formation of the field telegraph establishment commences with the mobilization of the army. The General Director of Telegraphs—a colonel of engineers—is in command under the chief of the head-quarter staff, and acts in time of peace as inspector of military telegraphs. The full strength of a field telegraph division consists of one captain and two lieutenants of engineers, one transport officer, one surgeon, one inspector, six operators, one sergeant, seven corporals, nine lance-corporals, and seventy-three privates; five corporals and forty privates of the transport service; six waggons for material and stores, three waggons for instruments and batteries, two carriages for officials, one baggage-wagon, and one field-forge fifteen troops and fifty-eight draught-horses. It is directly under the command of the general of division. The officers are rated as military officials; but, whilst taking rank as officers, they have no command over their men, except in matters of the service. The posts used for ordinary portions of the line are 12 to 6 inches in length, and 1.5 inch thick. Where the line has to be carried over roads, etc., poles of 2.5 inches are employed, the necessary height being obtained by connecting one of the lighter poles to the top of the heavier. This enables the wire to be carried 18 feet above the ground. The poles are about 135 feet apart, and—for facility of erection—are fitted with pointed iron shoes. About 200 poles are required to construct a (German) mile of line, and these can be carried on two waggons. The wire employed is of copper, weighing 3 cwt. to the mile; this is carried in small ebonic insulators. Each division carries 1½ mile of insulated wire—6 cwt. to the mile, and 1,000 feet of cable for underground and sub-aqueous lines.

The division nominally carries material for 3 miles of line; but as in this calculation only 13 roads are allowed for to each mile, it is clear that where continual free passage of troops is required, more openings will be necessary, and thus in practice the number of poles is not sufficient for more than 2 miles.

The duties of the Field Telegraph Division being essentially to open up communication, and not to maintain it, the lines constructed by it are necessarily slight and temporary; and, as it is continually advancing, it is followed by the Construction Division, which takes its place, setting free the staff and material for further extension. Should there be a probability of the line being permanent, the Reconstruction Division follows the two former, substituting steel wire, 4½ cwt., to the mile, which is carried in double bell insulators, and constructing a much more substantial system. It is the duty of the State Telegraph Department to maintain the necessary communication with the military telegraphs, to supply material, and furnish ordinary operators and artisans to the two latter divisions. Morse instruments have always been used, but the Hughes self-printer was successfully employed during the war of 1870-71. The Marie-Davis batteries are found most suitable.

During the summer, the men are practically exercised in the erection, working, and taking down of field telegraph lines.

As, at the best, the military telegraph system is but a poor substitute for the regularly organized permanent lines, stress is laid upon the importance of utilising the latter as far as possible, by making connections with them wherever practicable.—*United Service Gazette*, Feb. 12.

CHANGES IN THE BRITISH ARMY.

On the 1st of July, 1881, several important changes of organization will take place under Royal Warrant in the British army. Amongst the principal of these changes are these:

Ordnance Committee.—An independent committee will be formed to consider questions on ordnance referred to it by the Secretary of State for War, to whom it will report. It will consist of one president (a general officer), one vice-president (naval), two naval members, two Royal Artillery members, one Royal Artillery member representing the Indian Office, one Royal Engineer member, two Civil members.

Service of Soldiers.—Except in the case of boys under 16, no recruit will be enlisted who has not completed 19 years or attained the physical equivalent of that age. No soldier will be sent to India or the tropics under 20 years of age or with less than a year's service. Enlistment will be uniformly for seven years with the colors and five in Reserve, excepting the Household Cavalry, who will be enlisted for 12 years with the colors, and artificers and boys for all arms. In the case of soldiers serving in India, service will be extended to eight years, and elsewhere abroad it may be so extended. Non-commissioned officers are allowed under certain conditions to extend their service with a view to pension.

Reserves.—During home service a portion of the soldiers completing three years' color service will be allowed and encouraged to pass into the Reserve for nine years' Reserve service. Power will be taken to enable men of the Army Reserves, on or before completing their service in the Army Reserve, to enter voluntarily on a further period of four years' service in the Reserve. They will constitute a second Reserve, and will only be called out in a case of national emergency after the first Reserve shall have been embodied. Enrolment of pensioners in the Enrolled Pensioner Force will cease. Pensioners now enrolled will be struck off on reaching the age of 50, if non-commissioned officers, or of 40 if below that rank. Rules will be framed under which all pensioners are liable to be called out for military service within the United

Kingdom or within the colony in which they may reside.

Territorial Regiments.—Double battalion regiments and linked regiments, with their connected militia regiments, will form the battalions of 67 territorial regiments. The 60th Rifles and the Rifle Brigade will remain as they are. All battalions of a territorial regiment will wear the same uniform, except that the men of the militia battalions will bear "M" on their shoulder-straps.

Strength of Battalions.—The strength of battalions of infantry (excluding Guards) will be as follows:

		Service Cos.	Depot Cos.
Part of 1st Corps d'Armée.....	4 Battalions at Home for		
	Reliefs of the year....	950	50
	8 " " " " " " " "	950	150
	4 " " " " " " " "	850	150
	4 " " " " " " " "	650	80
Part of 1st Corps d'Armée.....	6 Battalions in the Colo-		
	nies, etc.....	800	..
	14 " " " " " " " "	800	..
	50 " " " " " " " "	820	..
	141		

The establishments of cavalry regiments will be—Six regiments at home (for 1st Corps d'Armée), 542 rank and file, 400 horses; 13 regiments at home, 410 rank and file, 300 horses; nine regiments in India, 408 rank and file, 436 horses. The depots of the regiments in India will be raised to 80 rank and file.

The Horse Artillery establishments will be—Four batteries at home (for 1st Corps d'Armée), 151 rank and file, 104 horses; four batteries at home, 151 rank and file, 104 horses; six batteries at home, 109 rank and file, 72 horses; 14 batteries in India, 146 rank and file, 162 horses. The Field Artillery will be 13 batteries at home (for 1st Corps d'Armée), 145 rank and file, 86 horses; 13 batteries at home, 145 rank and file, 74 horses; 13 batteries at home, 100 rank and file, 46 horses; 41 batteries for India, 146 rank and file, 110 horses. Twelve battalions of infantry at home, six battalions in the Mediterranean, three battalions of Guards, six regiments of cavalry, and 17 batteries of Horse and Field Artillery will always be kept ready to form a corps d'armée for service abroad. The tour of foreign service will be about 16 years. Officers and men will be mainly relieved by drafts, so that they will generally serve not more than eight years in India. Every year one regiment will pass from the list of those furnishing battalions to India to the list of those affording garrisons to the colonies, and *vice versa*.

Changes are made in regard to good conduct pay for non-commissioned officers.

Officers will either be on the active list or on the retired list. The active list will comprise two classes—officers on full pay and officers on half-pay liable for active service. There will cease to be permanent half-pay. The rank of second lieutenant will be abolished; but lieutenants for the first three years of their service will have the present pay of second lieutenants. There will be a limit of age in every rank at which an officer will be required to retire from the army.

In addition to compulsory retirement for age, continuous non-employment will also involve compulsory retirement on whatever pension may have been earned—as major, after three years; lieutenant colonel, after five years; colonel, after five years; general officer, after five years subsequent to promotion to major general, or before the expiration of five years if seven years have elapsed since his employment as colonel.

No captain will be allowed to remain in a regiment (except in the Royal Engineers) after 40 years of age. A major will be limited to regimental service of seven years; and a lieutenant colonel to regimental service of five years; but a captain leaving his regiment at 40 years of age may, if considered eligible for employment as a major, be promoted to be a half-pay major; and then, should opportunity arise within three years, he may be selected for appointment as major in a regiment or on the staff. A major completing seven years' regimental service, or five years' staff service, will be promoted, as a matter of course, to be a half-pay lieutenant colonel, and may be afterwards selected for regimental or staff service in that rank. A lieutenant colonel, after five years' actual service, will become a colonel, and will be eligible for employment during five years or until the age of 55; when, if he is not promoted to major-general, retirement will be compulsory.

When a vacancy shall occur in the list of major-generals to be filled by a colonel of any arm, the Commander-in-Chief may recommend to the Secretary of State any qualified colonel of that arm whom he considers that it will be for the benefit of the public service to promote in such vacancy, without reference to seniority. In the absence of such recommendation, the senior colonel of the arm will be promoted, provided that in the opinion of the Commander-in-Chief he be an officer competent to command in the field. As a rule, promotion to lieutenant-general and general will be by seniority.

Voluntary retirement will be governed by length of full-pay service and by rank.

There will be six field marshals; ten generals, of whom seven will be apportioned to the cavalry, guards, and infantry, two to the artillery, and one to the engineers; 35 lieutenant-generals—22 for cavalry, guards, and infantry, eight for the artillery, and five for the engineers; and 95 major-generals—65 for cavalry, guards, and infantry, 19 for artillery, and 11 for engineers.

Paid colonelcies of regiments and the appointments of colonel-commandants of artillery and engineers will be abolished. Titular colonelcies of regiments will, however, still be maintained as honorary distinctions.

The subsequent provisions relate to pay on the active and retired lists.

THE BRONKORST SPRUIT AFFAIR.

THE *Cape Times* has printed an account of the massacre of the 94th regiment, under the command of Colonel Anstruther, by the Boers at Bronkorst Spruit, on the 5th of December, and the story is very deserving of comparison with the "Napoleonic" version of the same event which was recently put forth by Mr. Joubert. The narrative printed by the *Cape Times* was dictated to the correspondent of that paper at Cronstadt by Sergeant Hook in the presence of Armory Sergeant Develin, and Sergeant Master Tailor Pearce, by whom it was corroborated. All three sergeants were engaged in the action and were consequently eye-witnesses of what is here described. They were taken prisoners by the Boers and arrived at Cronstadt on the 29th of January from Potchefstroom. As to the commencement of the fighting at Bronkorst Spruit, it will be remembered that Mr. Joubert stated to the correspondent of the *Daily News*, who saw him on March 10, that when our troops were met by the emissaries of the Boer Triumvirate commissioned to warn them that war had been proclaimed, they "were handed papers explaining that they were requested to return with their arms and colors, and not persist in their journey. The officer, refusing, was given ten minutes to consider. Then, after his refusal, ten more minutes to prepare. Then, on the flag of truce being lowered, firing commenced." Sergeant Hook, however, has a very different tale to tell. As soon as our troops, he says, arrived at Bronkorst Spruit, "a hollow, with bushy and woody ridges on each side, extending to from a hundred to a hundred and fifty yards from the road, he heard the rear men hallooing out, 'We are surrounded by mounted men.'"

We passed the word on to the front (he continues), and then the band, which was playing "Kiss Me, Mother, Kiss Your Darling," stopped. We then saw that we were surrounded, and a man on horseback advanced on our left front with a flag of truce. The lieutenant-colonel dismounted and went to meet him—a distance of some fifty to sixty yards from the line where the regiment stopped. The colonel and this man stood together. I saw the man hand the colonel a paper (this paper was afterwards found by Sergeant Briggs, who afterwards handed it, I believe, to the colonel of the 21st), which the colonel read and returned to the man, who dropped it in the excitement of the moment. This man was the very first on the Boer side who was shot. The man turned back immediately the colonel turned and retired, and when just about twenty paces from the line a single shot was fired from the Boers facing our direct front. Immediately on that they fired a volley on us, principally directed to our line. Just before the volley was fired on us the colonel reached our line and gave the order, "No. 1 Company, extend;" and the words were scarcely out of his mouth when our men received the volley, and the greatest part of our company were killed, as we were standing up. We then lay down—at least those who could—and fired a volley. An irregular fire was then kept up by the Boers on the whole line and returned by us. The band and drums ran to the rear to get their rifles; the prisoners ran too and got their rifles; and those of them who were not killed formed up on the right of the line. We never extended in skirmishing order, but kept as we formed.

At the first volley from the Boers all the officers, except Lieutenant Hume, in command of No. 1 Company, fell. Among the wounded was Colonel Anstruther.

He fell down (says Sergeant Hook) and called out, "Fire steady, boys." The firing now became general; and the colonel, who was lying on the rear right of No. 1 Company, seeing that so many men were falling, called out to the bugler to sound "Cease firing." The bugler did so; but, as the Boers kept on firing, the soldiers did so also; and the colonel called out, "For God's sake, men, cease firing!" The soldiers not hearing the colonel, kept on three minutes. The bugle continued; and the colonel called out, "Put up your handkerchiefs." Some did so, others their helmets, and the Boers stopped firing, with the exception of a few straggling shots from them. Lieutenant and Adjutant Harrison was on the left of No. 1 Company encouraging the men, and five minutes after the first volley was fired by the Boers he fell, shot through the head. Lieutenant Hume was wounded in the body and scalp severely, after the bugle sounded; before that he was cheering up the men and saying, "Fire steady, boys."

When the fighting was over, Sergeant Hook says:

The Boers took us all prisoners, unarmed us, and took all the waggons and provisions with them, leaving us literally nothing except what the soldiers begged from the commandant, which was two bags Boer meal and one small box of tea. The Boers said we could eat the bullocks which were lying shot. I had a grave made for forty-eight of our poor fellows. I read the funeral service, and buried three officers and forty-five men in that grave, and buried the others just where they fell, as we had no spades or picks. The dead were lying all along the whole line. Officers' servants, corporals-in-charge, men who could not walk, cooks, and grooms, were nearly all shot. They had no arms, and the Boers rode up close to them and blew the brains out of a number of them, and killed others by firing on their bodies.

"If Bronkorst Spruit was a massacre," said Mr. Joubert to the *Daily News* correspondent, "then he alone was responsible." And that it was most distinctly a massacre there cannot be any doubt or dispute, we imagine, although it seems to have cost the Boers far more heavily than they have chosen to admit.

One hundred and one horses of the Boers remained dead on the field (Sergeant Hook says). We also found traces on the field, where the Boers were lying, of a number having been shot, as pools of blood were visible everywhere, and parts of bandages lying about behind the bushes, which were cut down by the Boers and packed to form cover. Provost Sergeant Newton, who went over the first time the following morning to the homestead of one Grobbelaar, who is living about a mile and a half from the spruit where we were, saw traces of blood to the farm, and he and civilian Britt were told by Grobbelaar that the Boers had lost twenty-seven men. Sergeant Newton and Britt saw the Boers busy at making coffins, and Grobbelaar said to them, "Don't come here again until this afternoon, after two, as we are going to bury the dead." Sergeant Newton said every time he went for milk there was a scramble and closing of doors, and Grobbelaar would not let him come near the house, but brought the milk out to him.

The official return of the Boer losses, signed by the Triumvirate and their secretary, was two killed and five "slightly wounded."—*St. James's Gazette*.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

WHISKEY AT POSTS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir: Relative to the whiskey order of President Hayes: In 1861 my post was surrounded by deadfalls. I asked of Gen. George S. Wright authority. Have you good men in your command? A word was as good as a kick. My 1st sergeant was notified that certain places were nuisances, and it was but three months before my men could not get a drink within 80 miles.

ARMY.

DURHAM, N. H., April 5, 1881.

THE REASON WHY?

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir: Feeling a great deal of pride in the record of our late colonel, Bvt. Major-Gen. E. Upton, the question has arisen what rule exists at Headquarters of the Army, in reference to issuing of orders on such occasions. Those in Washington, not under Division or Department control, can be noticed in no other way, except by their chiefs of corps or General of the Army. But in case of a colonel of the line, what are we to infer if in some instances an order is issued to the Army and in others not? The natural course of reasoning and deductions is clear. In the case of Gen. Upton, however, such an inference is unfair to his memory. With a social and military record not exceeded by any colonel in the Army, he is thus neglected. Certainly not because he committed suicide, for no one knowing him attaches any fault for that act; it cannot be because his services are not known, for he served long and well in the Army of the Potomac. Upon the death of Gen. J. C. Davis, who was only a colonel, a most complete and eulogistic order, giving his services in the Western Army, was issued to the Army. Why this distinction? Would it not be well to avoid feeling to either not issue any Army order, in any case, or else let it be well understood what rank or services entitle an officer, upon death, to recognition in orders from the General of the Army—a compliment which, if not appreciated by the recipient, will be dearly prized by the many friends or relations who are left to mourn.

ENQUIRER.

TYLER VS. THE UNITED STATES.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir: The recent decision of the Court of Claims (Tyler v. The United States) regarding Army officers' pay plainly rests upon the meaning of words and the construction of sentences.

Assuming that the decision is correct in its declaration that the basis upon which to estimate the percentage of increase of pay changes from one period of five years to another, is it correct in adding but ten per cent., *e. g.* for the third and fourth periods? The essential part of sec. 1262, Revised Statutes—so far as this question is concerned—is: "There shall be allowed and paid. . . . ten per centum of their current yearly pay for each term of five years." In that section to what does the clause "for each term of five years" relate? The Court of Claims decides that it qualifies the word "pay;" the construction hitherto placed upon it makes it qualify "ten per centum." As this law is about to be—if it has not already been—authoritatively construed, every wrong construction ought to be certainly eliminated. Taking the case presented to the court—pay of captain not mounted—there are at least three possible constructions as follows:

Terms.	Present Method.	Method of Court.	Method if No. of Percentages Equal No. of 5 Year Terms.
1st 5 years..	\$1,800	\$1,800.00	\$1,800.00
2d 5 years..	1,980	1,980.00 & .10 of \$1,010.00—\$1,990.00	\$1,990.00
3d 5 years..	2,160	2,178.00 & .20 of \$1,980.00—\$2,376.00	\$2,376.00
4th 5 years..	2,340	2,395.80 & .30 of \$2,376.00—\$3,088.80†	\$3,088.80†
5th 5 years..	2,520	2,635.35‡ & .40 of \$3,088.80—\$4,324.32‡	\$4,324.32‡

* Adding 10, 20, 30, and 40 per cent., respectively, for the 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th terms, to the original \$1,800 of first term.

† Adding 10 per cent. for each subsequent term to the amount of the preceding one.

‡ Increase for 5th term under second method and for 4th and 5th terms under third method cannot exceed "forty per centum on pay of grade," therefore pay per year in those terms is \$2,520 instead of amounts given in above table.

The questions presented then are: (1) Does the basis upon which to estimate percentage of increase of pay in one grade change at the end of each five years of service up to the end of the twentieth year? (2) Are officers entitled to a ten per centum increase for each term of five years of service; that is, to as many of such ten per centum increments as shall equal the number of completed terms of five years of service—provided the total of such increase does not exceed "forty per centum on the yearly pay of the grade as provided by law?"

If the case already decided by the Court of Claims is not appealed the first question is answered in the affirmative, and the second, though not in terms before the court, is answered in the negative. It seems to be at least possible, however, that had the second question been presented the court might have been in doubt whether it did "adopt, follow, and apply with mathematical precision" the intentions of the Congress—and that the first method might have been preferred to the third.

ARMY MUSICIANS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir: Great difficulty is experienced in obtaining suitable musicians for regimental bands: those who do enlist are generally men who have belonged to some country band, and perhaps never properly learned the scale of their instrument. When they join a regiment the leader finds they are nearly worthless as musicians, and by the time they amount to anything their term of service expires and they generally leave the regiment. The difficulty in getting good musicians seems to lie in the long term of enlistment. Now, if Congress would authorize the enlistment of musicians for a term of two years, I am satisfied that a far better class of men could be obtained, and doubtless the majority would re-enlist when their term expired; there would also be far less desertions among band men. There has been a great change for the better in the manner of enlisting privates, and, if the term of service were shortened, just as much circumspection could be used in the enlisting of men as musicians. A good musician generally has an instrument of his own, which is quite an item to be considered. I have met quite a number of good musicians who would enlist if these suggestions were adopted. I hope those in authority will take the matter into consideration.

MUSICIAN.

MR. LINES AND THE WHITEHEAD TORPEDO.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 13, 1881.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir: Permit me to correct one or two misstatements, doubtless unintentional, which appear in the article headed "The Whitehead Torpedo," published in your issue of the 9th inst. You say "the difficulty seems to be that Mr. Lines was disturbed in his efforts to secure from Congress an appropriation of \$225,000 to purchase the Whitehead, by Commodore Jeffers's statement that it had been offered to him by Mr. Whitehead himself for \$44,000, and that he had finally offered the secret for nothing." As a matter of fact I never approached Congress on the subject until after Commodore Jeffers informed me that he had secured full drawings of the torpedo. I did then, at the invitation of the chairman, appear before two committees, one in the House and one in the Senate. I contrasted the action of the Bureau of Ordnance with that of foreign governments, showing the sums expended and the results obtained. I argued that if the Bureau had appropriated the Whitehead torpedo the best use the Government could make of its money would be to manufacture the arm, since in the end it would have to pay for it. If it had not secured it I suggested that the appropriations would be better spent in purchasing it fairly than in intriguing to get hold of it surreptitiously, or even in building more "Alarms" and "Intrepids" and in providing the Army with a class of torpedoes, which, as I showed, had been condemned by the Navy as ineffective.

I made no offer to Congress, but I did, on the 10th of January, advise the Secretary of the Navy that Mr. Whitehead would grant the right to use the invention and furnish fifty torpedoes for \$200,000 (not \$225,000.) There was no discrepancy between this offer and that made by Mr. Whitehead in 1873 of the right of manufacture alone for \$44,000. Since 1875, when I was appointed his sole agent in this country, Mr. Whitehead has declined to sell the right of manufacture to any government without receiving an order for 50 torpedoes: the price for which has increased with their increased speed, the latter being now nearly three times what it was in 1873. I will not ask your space to discuss the value of the torpedo. Your readers are as well acquainted with it as I am, and can decide the question between the fourteen governments which approve and pay for it, and Commodore Jeffers, who appropriates it without approving it, and keeps it without paying for it. But, I may ask, if the Commodore is sincere in his opinion that it is worthless, why does he refuse to restore the drawings to their owner?

You say that I have "been occupying the Washington papers with letters relating my difficulties with the Naval Bureau of Ordnance." This is not quite correct. Seeing in the *Post* of this city an "interview" with Commodore Jeffers, in which he made a reference to me totally unwarranted by any facts within his knowledge, I made the necessary corrections, which the *Post* was kind enough to publish. I have not sought publicity, but I do not avoid it. Mr. Whitehead is perfectly able to take care of himself, and I ask no favors from the Press, except that I be not misrepresented. Although I am only a lawyer, not versed in naval ethics, I did not need the many assurances I have received to convince me that the great body of officers (who appreciate and do not abuse the courtesies offered them abroad) are not in favor of the buccannery tactics of the Bureau of Ordnance. But even if those tactics were common in the Navy I could have no fear that they would prevail over the principles of laws, municipal and public, which guarantee protection to private property. Very respectfully yours,

ROBT. B. LINES.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

LETTER FROM NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 15, 1881.

THE cottages in course of erection for Lieut. McCarty Little, U. S. N., and for Capt. K. R. Breese, U. S. N., are rapidly approaching completion.

Hon. Samuel Powel, of this city, is reported as being quite ill at the residence of his son-in-law, Major Randolph, U. S. A., at Fortress Monroe.

Col. John Hare Powel of this city, who is well and favorably known in Army and Navy circles, has declined a proposed nomination for mayor of this city.

Rear Admiral A. L. Case, U. S. N., has rented his cottage here to Mr. Edward Gray, of Boston. Admiral Case will spend the season at Bristol, near this place.

Lieut.-Col. W. H. Turner, Asst. Adj. Gen. of the

State Militia, has resigned, in order to accept a business chance in New York. His successor is Mr. W. W. Douglass.

Lieuts. James A. Swift, and William E. Birkhimer, of the U. S. Signal Service, have succeeded in repairing the break in the cable connecting Block Island with the main land, and telegraphic communication with the "sea girl isle" is now resumed. The Revenue Cutter *Samuel Dexter*, stationed at this port, was placed at the disposal of the officers, by the aid of which the break was found and repaired without much trouble.

The Revenue Cutter *Levi Woodbury*, Captain E. L. Deane, from Baltimore for Eastport, Maine, put into this harbor on the 7th inst., with the loss of her fore topsail yard. Having completed her repairs she sailed for her destination on the 10th inst. She has relieved the *Moccasin* on the Eastport station, the latter having been taken to Baltimore. Capt. Deane, of the *Woodbury*, was formerly stationed here.

The editorial in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of last week, which referred to the matter of the acceptance of Coaster's Harbor Island by the Government, was read here with a good deal of interest, it being reprinted in the local newspapers. As stated in this correspondence the Newport authorities have never been notified that the deed of the island has been accepted by the Attorney-General. The good people of the town are sensibly aware of the fact that Congress has not authorized the acceptance of the city's princely (?) gift.

Lieut. William P. Randall, U. S. N., was in town Tuesday.

The U. S. Coast Survey Schooner *Blake*, now at Providence, R. I., will start for the Gulf Stream about May 5th.

The Newport Light Infantry had a drill Tuesday evening for the special benefit of the lady friends of the members of the organization. Nothing of the kind has ever been attempted in Newport before, and the ladies, as will be supposed, are very much elated at the honor conferred.

The U. S. Training Ship *Minnesota*, Captain Ralph Chandler, arrived here Tuesday morning from New York and anchored in the outer harbor. The weather being decidedly stormy the officers did not come ashore before the following day. The officers of the ship have been cordially received by the officers at the torpedo station, and by those at Fort Adams. The usual courtesies were exchanged between the torpedo station officials and those on board of the ship. The arrival of the *Minnesota* is the first step looking towards the permanent establishment of the Naval Training Station on Coaster's Harbor Island, in this harbor. It is probable that the ship will remain here until the time for her annual cruise arrives. No attempt will be made to utilize the island for the use of the school before next spring or autumn. The city fathers have taken no steps looking to the removal of the inmates of the poor-house located on the island as yet.

(From our London Correspondent.)

ENGLAND'S TROUBLES.

LONDON, March 26, 1881.

In one of my last letters I stated that a peace would probably be patched up, and that the English troops would be withdrawn from the Cape. I did not think that my statement would so soon have come to pass. We have been more than badly beaten; we have been out-generalled, outnumbered, and fairly slaughtered. Nevertheless peace has been patched up with the enemy on English soil, at Lang's Nek, and this soil of England is reeking with her best blood. I do not blame the Boers, they did their best; but there is a strong feeling among those who have a sense of honor, that whoever the enemy were, they should have been made to retire from our soil first, and then peace might have been concluded. A delay of only a fortnight was all Sir Evelyn Wood requested to allow his troops to come up, and then to offer the terms on the Boers retiring from British Territory; but our government, being a government of surrender and self-effacement, wired to the general to knuckle under.

I believe the most bitter opponent of England in the United States would admit our general was right. But, as I have already pointed out, England has different governors now, elected by the million—not the million as represent your population in the United States, who revere their flag, and are quick to stand up for its honor and for their own self-respect; but rather a chicken-hearted, weak-kneed million, who have appointed agents in all towns ready to call them together to cry down such rubbish as "revere the old flag." What your citizens have next their heart, is here sneered at by the Radicals as the "purest jingoism."

All this does much harm and is very humiliating. No massacres affect these people, and as for loss of honor, that is only another "jingo" cry. Your officers will think I write too severely, but alas! it is too true.

Our military papers you will see are greatly distressed at what is going on, but they merely represent the "jingo" upper classes. Already they cry out for the removal of our troops, and justly so. This again reminds me of my former letter in which I said not only would a peace be patched up, but that our troops would be withdrawn, leaving nothing but their graves behind them.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says: "Never was the British army placed in a more unhappy position; the sooner the last red coat leaves South Africa the better."

Should the troops be withdrawn a war between the English and Dutch colonists may be looked for with the natives divided on either side, which is too horrible a business to be contemplated.

I send you Sergeant Hook's account of the Bronkorst Spruit affair. It will be interesting as coming from one whose rank entitles him to respect in all services. A sergeant's military life is one of observation, and his daily duty is that of reporting truthfully what happens to be his duty to report, so that we may accept Sergt.

Hook's report without hesitation. I think there can be no doubt the fight was a carefully planned massacre; the band playing "Kiss me, Mother, Kiss Your Darling," and then running to the wagon for their rifles only to be shot down like crows in the attempt, is very suggestive. There were only about 250 men all told, yet Hook buried in one grave three officers and forty-five men and "the others where they lay."

We do not grudge the Boers their freedom; their country was annexed by one of our magistrates and ten policemen. This was, however, after they had been utterly defeated by the native Chief Secuconi, with whom the Zulus had been combining with a view to invading the Transvaal and utterly routing out the Boers in revenge for their raids. We, however, made war on the Zulus and subdued them; we then marched on Secuconi, who had a mountain fastness full of caves which the Boers could make nothing of. Our men rushed to the mountain and clustered on the top, and then worked their way down amongst the caves; it took a day or two to conclude the work, but Secuconi was slain and the tribe gave in. This was undertaken solely for the preservation of the Boers, who were badly beaten and utterly bankrupt, their treasury containing only twelve shillings and sixpence. All went swimmingly till the slave question arose. They could not stand their black "servants" going before English magistrates, so, seeing that Sir Garnet Wolseley, under express orders of the present government, had cleared all the troops out of Natal and the Transvaal, excepting the little force Colley lately mustered, they rose in arms, shot down the 94th detachment, and have gained every action by their bravery and good shooting combined with what we now find to have been really a considerable superiority of numbers.

The telegrams inform us to-day that Sir Evelyn Wood inspected the 3,000 mounted Boers, and said they were the finest irregular cavalry he had seen. Now if only one half of these had joined in the three fights they would still have been double the number of our men.

I hope we shall be friends with them in future and get on well together, but they—the fighting party under Joubert—appear to be vindictive, and it is said the loyal Boers and English have everything to fear. From this I gather they have lost a lot of men and are angry. Sergeant Hook points to their extreme anxiety to hide their dead, and the "one killed and six wounded" on the Spitzkop is suspected to be an invention. That mountain top was too large for our handful of men, and when the Boers gallantly stormed it all round they brought a converging fire of some 1,500 first-rate rifles to bear on our men and fairly shot them down. Out of the two companies of the 92d Highlanders engaged, say 100 men, 49 were found lying in line as they fell. Sir Geo. Colley tried to do more than was possible with so few men. We feel less the defeats from a brave foe than the cold blooded apathy displayed by the masses of the people at home, and the advantage taken of this by our Vestry government to heap dishonor on England all round. The Candahar skedaddle is now being prepared. It is a disgraceful retreat, made in opposition to the unanimous warnings of the government out in India as well as the wishes of the Indian people.

It is a political party move: the Radicals and non-empire men on the one hand, and the Conservatives on the other, who represent the honor and integrity of the empire and are therefore set down as "jingoists." It is remarkable that the eminent Indian statesman, Lord Metcalfe, should have foretold this evil years ago. He said: "Our Indian empire will be imperilled as soon as the government of England is placed in direct antagonism with the government at Calcutta, and India is made the battle field of party."

How truly is this prophecy being fulfilled, and how sad it must have been to have listened to the shout of victory of the 315 voices! Englishmen shouting with joy over their own humiliation because they had defeated their 200 party opponents in the House of Commons! Now mark well the result of this, for I firmly believe that the power of Russia will become a strong governing element in England. It seems an extraordinary remark, but the Cossack and the English Hussar will before long be within view of each other on outpost duty on the Indian frontier, and then the wily Russian government will play off one party in the House of Commons against the other. It will soothe and side with the Radical non-empire party against the Imperial party. You see what this conflicting party interest has done in the Transvaal and Natal; what, therefore, may be expected from their quarrelling over India with Russia holding out hopes to the one and fears to the other?

Mercifully our great colonies have shaken themselves free from this pernicious home party strife. They could not stand it two years without open mutiny. Now they have their own parties and strife to attend to, but then it is self-government. I would not be surprised if Natal were now to confederate with the Cape. It is a large territory sparsely inhabited and is governed direct from England. It is true that it would not join in the late war in the Transvaal; none of the colonists would go to the front, which is so far satisfactory as preventing future bad blood. Should it confederate with the Cape it is not likely that our troops can evacuate Natal for some time to come, as its population is not large enough to support an armed force sufficient to cope against the possible enemies which surround it on all sides but the sea. Lieut. Dalrymple Hay, of the 21st Fusiliers, is likely to get the Victoria cross. The news has just come that finding his garrison greatly annoyed by the rifle fire of 37 Boers ensconced in the prison 400 yards from his fort, the commandant of Potchefstroom, in the Transvaal, called on the three companies 21st Royal Welsh Fusiliers, forming the garrison, to offer a few volunteers to turn the Boers out. I cannot imagine a more dangerous operation. However, Dalrymple Hay, who is a scion of one of the best families in Scotland, and 10 men wished to try their hand. In charging the prison 3 of the men were shot dead, but the lieutenant

remaining 7 got in at the rear and killed 3 Boers; the rest instead of fighting it out inside (probably from having no bayonets and being pushed into a heap by the 8 desperate men) bolted out of the door facing the fort, when, of course, the garrison on the watch and knowing the range to perfection, opened fire and shot 13 of the poor fellows as they fled.

For my part I cannot exult in such excellent shooting. We have suffered terribly from the same sort, and shooting poor fellows running for their lives like rabbits cannot be habituated with any military renown. This affair coming after the Gladstone Nek surrender is looked on as a little set off to our disgrace, and the pluck and dash of Dalrymple Hay and his little party adds fresh laurels to the gallant Welsh Fusiliers.

PALL MALL.

FUEL, FORAGE, AND EASTER BONNETS.

MR. EDITOR: What shall I do for an Easter bonnet? You know a woman never can get along without one. I can't go to church with an old bonnet—that's out of the question. I tried to get new ribbons for it, but those milliners—horrid creatures—asked too much for them. I saw by the papers that Congress was going to give us back the fuel and forage—the latter I don't care about—because my husband has not rank enough to get any; but I have set my heart on the fuel. There was a perfect love of a bonnet I saw the other day, but oh! such an awful price. I tried to save on the fuel; but the winter has been so long and cold—and the house is so full of cracks—that it was useless. I attempted to stop the cracks with all my old dresses and newspapers, but they were exhausted before I had half finished. Next I tried the table; I bought a joint of beef, and was sure with a little economy it would last a week, but my poor husband has to get up to reveille—attend to his company. The captain—lazy fellow—never will take turn about with him. Then comes the guard mounting—after a drill—then inspection, roll call, parade, and tattoo, after all of which he comes home so hungry; before two days are over the joint has disappeared. I look at it with bewailing eyes; I haven't the heart to say to the dear fellow, Don't eat so much; but every mouthful he swallows I sigh there goes my Easter bonnet. Oh! Mr. Editor, can't you persuade Congress to give us back the fuel? I haven't had a new bonnet since they cut off the allowance, and you may know that it looks very shabby. The baby—dear little fellow—having it for a play thing the other day, put his foot through the crown; but he looked so cunning I could not punish him. Now what shall the wife of a poor 2d lieutenant do for an Easter bonnet?

POOR LIEUTENANT'S WIFE.

(Contributed to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.)

STATEMENT OF GEN. BUELL'S SCOUT.

COMPLAINTS of Indian depredations on the Penasco and vicinity having been received at Fort Stanton, N. M., in the latter part of February, an expedition was organized consisting of Companies A and G, 9th Cav., commanded by Capt. Michael Cooney, and 1st Lieut. Pat'k Cusack, 9th Cav., and some volunteers 15th Inf., with 1st Lt. D. H. Clark, R. Q. M., 15th Inf., as Field Quartermaster, and 2d Lt. M. W. Day, 9th Cav., as Battalion Adjutant, and Acting Engineer Officer, who was also in charge of the Hotchkiss gun and detachment; and on the 26th day of February, 1881, left the post under command of Gen. George P. Buell, 15th Infantry, en-route to the northern Guadalupe and Sacramento Mountains, where an Indian camp was supposed to be located in the vicinity of Bullis or Shake Hands Spring.

The command proceeded via Spring Rancho and upper Felice, to the Middle Penasco, in the Sacramento range, where it remained one day to enable the scout to examine the country for indications of Indians; and as nothing of importance was reported the column moved in a south-westerly direction to Blue Water, 25 miles distant, and halted two days.

Meanwhile no indications of Indians having been discovered by the small detachments and scouts sent out for that purpose, the column again broke camp at 7.30 A. M., March 5, 1881, and marched up Blue Water Canyon to the Sacramento Divide and thence to Carriza Spring.

From the summit to the canyon of the Carriza the trail is very precipitous, and just as the troops began the descent, a heavy snow storm set in; the wind blowing a moderate gale, filled the air with driving sleet, and completely saturated the clothing of the men with water. For an hour or more it was almost impossible to see a hundred yards in any direction.

About noon the command struck a small trail of Indians apparently coming from the Guadalupe mountains, and when approaching the springs Gen. Buell directed Lieut. Conline, with a small detachment of cavalry, to take the advance. At about 4.30 P. M., Bill Crawford (a packer used as a guide) saw two mules near the water at Carriza Spa, indicating the presence of Indians in the immediate vicinity.

Lieut. Conline then caused the detachment to halt and dismount, and leaving one soldier in charge of the horses, advanced through the bottom among the trees toward a hill about seventy-five yards in front, where the Indian camp was supposed to be situated, and halted about fifty yards from it.

Lieut. Conline then sent a messenger back to inform Gen. Buell of the presence of Indians; meanwhile the detachment, consisting of Don Carlos Buell, Jr., Bill Crawford, the guide, blacksmith John James, Co. A, 9th Cav., and Lieut. Conline, 9th Cav., had got between the Indians and their stock, 4 mules and one pony, just before the head of column appeared.

The camp was then located by the smoke, and sixteen men of Co. A, 9th Cav., were, by direction of General Buell, deployed as skirmishers dismounted, and under command of Lieut. Conline advanced up the hill occupied by the Indians, who fled precipitately, leaving all

their camp equipage, including provisions, blankets, saddles, and one Springfield carbine, behind them.

Capt. Cooney subsequently deployed his company (A, 9th Cav.) as skirmishers mounted, and made a fruitless search for the "lost Indians" in the vicinity; Lieut. Conline continued the search until sundown with the same success.

Don Carlos Buell, Jr., a bright intelligent boy of 14 years, who was at the front, was particularly delighted with the prospect of running into the Indians and having an engagement with them, and displayed in no small degree the characteristics which distinguish a true soldier.

After scouting the country in the vicinity of Dog and Alamo canyon, the command returned via La Luz, Tularosa, and the Mescalero Indian Agency, to Fort Stanton, N. M., having been absent from the post fifteen days.

JOHN CONLINE, 1st Lieut. 9th Cav.

On the 12th instant the Indians whose camp and plunder were captured by the command, attacked some Mexican sheep herders five miles back of La Luz, N. M. The hostiles consisted of three bucks, one squaw and papoose; they had with them a Mexican boy captive, whose father they murdered some three months since near Carrizal, Mexico, and captured the boy and seven head of stock. The little boy who was getting water at a spring under guard of one of the bucks, on seeing the Mexican herders (consisting of three boys) broke and ran toward them, calling for protection; the Indians at once pursued and attacked the boys. At the first fire the eldest boy herder killed one of the bucks and soon thereafter another, and then with one more shot killed the squaw and child on her back; the other remaining buck ran, apparently wounded, dropping his gun, (a Government carbine).

The name of the captive is Estanislao Tierre, and the boy herder who killed all the Indians is Juan Jose Baca, of La Luz, aged 23 years. There is no humbug about the killing, as Lieut. Finley, 9th Cav., inspected and verified the dead by order of Gen. Buell.

Gen. Buell has sent the boy to El Paso with his father's identified stock and chattels, and recommended young Baca to the Governor for special recognition.

GEO. H. KINZIE, 1st Lt. and Adj't., 15th Inf.,
Post Adjutant.

JOURNAL MILITARY SERVICE INSTITUTION.

THE quarterly number of the *Journal of the Military Service Institution of the United States*, which appears this month, contains a number of valuable articles. First we have "Notes on the Legitimate in War," by Gen. Schofield. It is a paper read before the Institute Dec. 30, 1879, after the discussion which followed the reading of a paper on this subject by Lieut. Sears. Gen. Schofield urges that "all of Lieut. Sears' argument on this point is based upon the erroneous theory that the prime object of military weapons is to kill. On the contrary," he says, "the object is to disable, and whether this is done by killing or wounding or even by demoralization is of comparatively little importance. The object is to defeat the hostile army, not primarily to kill the men; and the common sentiment of mankind says, 'no wanton killing that does not directly tend to the general results.'"

There is no ground, it is argued, for the condemnation of any particular means "in the fact that they may be employed secretly, like torpedoes, disguised shells, etc., provided they are employed for a legitimate purpose only. In this respect a distinction is to be drawn between men and war material. The war material of the enemy may be destroyed wherever you can reach it and by whatever means. But you have no right to kill his troops not on the field of battle, except as an unavoidable incident to the destruction of ships, magazines, or other war material which they may be guarding or occupying for hostile purposes."

"The advancing spirit of the age does not condemn any mode or means of war simply because it may be extremely destructive, but only if it be uselessly or unnecessarily so. It is the gain or loss of a battle which really counts in war. The numbers killed on either side are comparatively unimportant, except as influencing the result of that one contest. The indications now are that this distinction will become greater in the future, and we may be sure it will be universally recognized throughout the civilized world. With this will come even more emphatic demands that the dictates of humanity be not disregarded."

Gen. Jas. B. Fry, A. A. G., also answers a paper, previously published in the *JOURNAL*, the object of his criticism being Gen. John Gibbon's theory that the second in command succeeds to the authority of a department commander absent beyond the limits of his department. Gen. Fry presents his opinions with clearness and force, as he always does, and reinforces them with the decision of the Attorney-General on this subject, which appeared in the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* of Nov. 13th, 1880. This opinion sustains that of the Judge-Advocate General, who has, as Gen. Fry states, "reached substantially the same conclusion that Gen. Gibbon arrives at on the main question, but he does so by a process of reasoning, not by alleging a direct violation of law." Gen. Fry says:

It is the evil of orders issued by Department Commanders when they are absent that doubts naturally arise as to whether they are in fact the orders of the commander. He who disobeys them does so at his peril. He may turn out to be right, but he incurs a heavy burden of proof, especially in these times when railroads and telegraphs enable such rapid and full communication between the absent commander and his staff at headquarters. To prevent all doubt and embarrassment whenever the absence of a Division or Department Commander is to be such as to disqualify him for command, he should be formally relieved and a successor assigned. Recent orders making temporary assignments in the absence of regular Department Commanders indicate a return to this course. It must, as a rule, rest with superior

* *Journal of the Military Service Institution of the United States*. By authority of the Executive Council. W. C. and F. P. Church, publishers, 350 Broadway, New York. 1881.

authority to decide when the occasion has arisen for such changes in command of Divisions and Departments. Too much latitude in either direction indicates—not violation of law—but fault of administration. While the management of Army affairs must be strictly legal, it should at the same time be practical. Much of our military legislation is loosely drawn and every year brings more skill in the art of construction. Army statutes have become martyrs to it. They are now liable to almost as many interpretations as they contain words. The unwritten law alone escapes. The practices of a well-governed military establishment, when hardened into "customs of service" make the soundest and plainest laws for the internal affairs of an army. They are the experience of years speaking to the soldier in the vernacular. We have such customs and we cannot be construed out of them. The more they are respected and cherished the better.

This number of the magazine also contains a valuable article upon "Sign Language of the North American Indians and some of their Peculiar Customs," by Capt. W. P. Clark, 2d Cavalry, and a paper on the "Siege of Plevna," by Lieut. Tasker H. Bliss, 1st Artillery. This last is the chief article of the number, occupying fifty-eight pages. It is based upon the received accounts of this siege, and presents very clearly the military lessons to be derived from it. It is worthy of more consideration than we can give it here, and we hope to return to it again.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE "Answers to Correspondents" are an important feature in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. The questions replied to in the paper are only a portion of those received, many being answered by letter. Our facilities for obtaining information at Washington, as well as elsewhere, enable us to often render essential service to correspondents. We hope our readers will feel entirely free to make use of these facilities, rendering us such return as they may think proper by giving information of matters of interest to the Service. Attached to our Washington office is Captain Francis H. Bates, brevet Major U. S. Army, retired (class of 1850, Military Academy). Commissions that may seem to our correspondents to go beyond the legitimate limitations of simple requests for information, will be attended to by Major Bates upon such terms as may be agreed upon with him. Scrupulous attention will be paid to any direction given as to the privacy by correspondents. Letters or telegrams should be addressed simply ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, and directed either to Washington or New York, according to the nature of the query; preferably to New York. Our Washington office is No. 1411 G Street, nearly opposite the entrance to the Riggs House, and within one block of the Treasury Building. Files of daily and other papers are kept there, and officers visiting Washington are invited to call.

G. L. S. asks where he can "procure a good picture of the U. S. S. *Fishatan*." ANSWER.—We have never seen a picture of her.

A. B. asks: "What vacancies in and around New York City will there be at the Naval Academy for the June and September examinations of this year?" ANSW.—The 4th district is vacant in 1881, the 6th in 1883, the 7th in 1882, the 8th in 1880, and the 9th in 1884.

JERSEYMAN.—The address you ask for is Washington, D. C. That will reach him.

M. S. asks how to obtain an increase of pension for injuries received in service. ANSW.—Apply to the Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, D. C. State your case and doubtless full justice will be done you.

A. T. asks: 1. Can I, a resident of New York, be appointed to a cadetship to the U. S. Naval Academy from a district in any Southern or Western State? 2. If so, is there any way by which I can obtain a list of the districts from which cadets will be appointed between now and Sept. 1? ANSW.—1. It depends entirely upon the member of Congress. He can appoint a cadet from anywhere provided he has him charged to his district. If the member fails to nominate, then the Secretary of War can fill the vacancy. 2. Vacancies this year are, 3d and 4th districts of Georgia, 4th and 5th of Illinois, 8th and 12th of Indiana, 3d and 8th of Iowa, 5th of Missouri, 35th and 36th of New York, 1st of Ohio, and 11th, 17th, 19th, and 21st of Pennsylvania.

J. P. CHICAGO, asks: 1. What is the pay of the different grades of Engineers in the Navy, while in sea service, on waiting orders and on leave? 2. After a Cadet Engineer has served six years, what pay does he receive while waiting for a commission? 3. Are there any vacancies now of the rank of Assistant Engineers? 4. If not, how many Cadet Engineers are there "waiting" for commissions? ANSW.—1. 2. Chief Engineers, for the first five years after date of commission, \$2,800 a year at sea, \$2,400 a year on shore duty, and \$2,000 on leave or waiting orders. Passed Asst. Engineers, for the first five years after date of commission, \$2,000 a year at sea, \$1,800 on shore duty, and \$1,500 on leave or waiting orders; Assistant Engineers, \$1,700, \$1,400, and \$1,000; Cadet Engineers, after final academic examination, \$1,000, \$800, and \$600. Before final academic examination a Cadet Engineer receives \$300 a year. 3. Twenty-five Cadet Engineers are selected by competitive examination to enter the Naval Academy. Examination takes place in September. 4. None are waiting for commissions.

A. J. H. asks: 1. When will there be a vacancy in the U. S. Military Academy from the 1st district of Louisiana? 2. In what books are candidates for admission examined? 3. What is the percentage required to pass the examination? ANSW.—1. If candidate now appointed passes the examination in June, 1881, and the subsequent semi-annual examinations, he will not graduate until 1885. 2. 3. On application by letter to the Adjutant General, U. S. A., Washington, a circular will be sent to you fully answering both these questions. These answers are quite lengthy.

J. D. N. asks: 1. What districts in the State of New York have appointments at West Point for the year 1881? ANSW.—1. The 21st district is the only one now vacant; all the others have been filled. It is possible that some may fall in the June examination. If so, the vacancies thus created can be filled at once.

L. O. asks: 1. How often is a Congressional District entitled to a Cadet appointment at West Point? 2. Is it entitled to one or more in a given number of years? 3. What districts in New York City and Brooklyn are now entitled to an appointment? 4. How should a party proceed to secure an appointment? ANSW.—1. 2. Yearly, whenever there is a vacancy, created either by the present incumbent failing to pass an examination, or by graduating. 3. There are none at present. 4. By application to the Representative of the district, or if an appointment at large is desired direct application to the President of the United States.

QUESTIONER asks: 1. Whether a non-com. officer in the Regular Army, other than a lieutenant, 30 years of age, will be allowed opportunity to go before an examining board for a commission. In other words, will the fact of his being over 30 disqualify? 2. At what point can a person enlist for any particular company in the service, and what will be his opportunities for joining his company? ANSW.—Being over 30 is not a positive disqualification. It rests with the Secretary of War to waive the question of age. 2. The various recruiting rendezvous enlist for general service, which renders the recruit available for assignment to any company. If you want to enlist in a particular company, you had best present yourself at its station.

G. P. writes: "There are three battalions in line—one of U. S. Artillery, one of U. S. Marines, and one of Militia. Each battalion is commanded by a captain—the captain of the Militia the senior, the officer commanding the Marines next, the officer commanding the Artillery junior—Who should of those three command the

whole? 2. Where should the Militia be posted in line? ANSW.—

1. The Militia captain. 2. On the left of the line. SOLDIER SUBSCRIBER asks if an officer on leave of absence is authorized during his leave to take a company of U. S. troops into the mountains for the purpose of mining, building docks and corrals for oxen, etc. ANSW.—He certainly is not.

REVENUE MARINE.—The following assignments of officers of the Revenue Marine Service have been made during the week ending April 1, 1881:

Capt. J. C. Mitchell to steamer *McCulloch*, at Baltimore.

1st Lieut. L. M. Keene, placed on waiting orders.

2d Lieut. W. S. Howland to steamer *McCulloch*, at Baltimore.

3d Lieut. Edwin L. Wade to steamer *McCulloch*, at Baltimore.

Chief Engineer J. A. Severns to steamer *McCulloch*, at Baltimore.

2d Asst. Engineer Geo. B. Plumer to steamer *McCulloch*, at Baltimore.

2d Asst. Engineer C. W. Munroe to steamer *McCulloch*, at Baltimore.

2d Lieut. Albert Buhner to steamer *Hamilton*, at Philadelphia.

2d Lieut. W. F. Kilgore, placed on waiting orders.

Chief Engineer W. C. Wheeler to steamer *Boutwell*, at Savannah.

Chief Engineer D. F. Kelley to steamer *Manhattan*, at Oswego.

Chief Engineer F. H. Pulsifer to steamer *McLane*, at Galveston.

1st Asst. Engineer J. T. Tupper to steamer *Washington*, at New York.

1st Asst. Engineer James Ogden to steamer *Crawford*, at Pensacola.

1st Asst. Engineer E. F. Nedden to steamer *McLane*, at Galveston.

1st Asst. Engineer A. L. Broadbent to steamer *Gallatin*, at Boston.

2d Asst. Engineer Chas. F. Coffin to steamer *McLane*, at Galveston.

2d Asst. Engineer Chas. F. Dyes to steamer *Hamilton*, at Philadelphia.

2d Asst. Engineer Thos. B. Brown to steamer *Woodbury*.

The revenue steamer *Woodbury*, which has been undergoing repairs at Baltimore, Md., for several months, sailed April 4 for Eastport, Maine, for duty on that station. The revenue steamer *Moccasin* arrived at Baltimore, March 31, from Charleston, S. C.

The Vancouver *Independent* of March 17 says: Lieut. Braun, lately attached to the revenue cutter *Oliver Wolcott*, on the Puget Sound station, left for the east last week. . . . 1st Lieut. Eugene Biondi, U. S. Revenue Marine, arrived at Port Townsend a few days ago, under orders to join the revenue cutter *Oliver Wolcott*.

MILITARY INVENTIONS.—The following patents for military inventions have recently been granted:

To F. H. Allen, of Norwich, Conn., for a revolving fire arm.

To Bradley A. Fiske, of Naperville, Ill., for a lock for fire arms.

To Abraham Martin, of London, England, for a breech-loading fire arm.

To Col. Geo. W. Schofield, U. S. Army, for a cartridge holder for revolvers. The holder is designed to be used for the transportation of cartridges, each holder containing one charge for a revolver-cylinder, so that all the chambers can be charged at once and the holder thrown away.

To W. H. Elliott, New York, for a magazine fire arm.

To Henry McGee, Norwich, Conn., for a cylinder stop for revolving fire arms.

To G. P. Salisbury, New Haven, Conn., for a paper cartridge machine.

To R. L. Brewer, Pittsburg, Pa., for a revolving fire arm.

THE STATE TROOPS.

THE UNIFORM FUND AND OWNERSHIP OF MILITIA UNIFORMS.

The result of the trial of four ex-members of the 14th regiment of Brooklyn for "misdeemeanor" in refusing to "turn in" their uniforms upon discharge from the military service of the State of New York by expiration of term of enlistment seems to determine the question of ownership of property purchased from the Uniform Fund. Only one case—that of Riley—was given to a jury, the other defendants pleading guilty.

Riley claimed the uniform on the ground that he had paid part of the purchase money (\$10) and had served seven years; that he was entitled to \$7 per year, having made the seven parades annually required by the code, and that the aggregate amount more than covered the cost of the uniform.

The principal witness for the prosecution (Col. McLeer, 14th regiment) testified that the prisoner was not entitled to seven dollars a year, nor to any other sum, for having made the parades, but that the regiment was entitled to a sum equal to seven dollars per year for each man who had made the seven parades; that this sum was given to the regiment for the purchase of uniform and equipment, and that the bills for such purchase, passed upon by a Board of Audit, which board was the agent of the State, required the final approval of the Adjutant-General before they could be paid; that the articles in question were accounted for by the regiment, etc.

The jury found the prisoner guilty, but at the request of the prosecutor the judge suspended sentence.

Judge Moore's charge was as follows:

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF SESSIONS, APRIL 21, 1880.

The People of the State of New York against John Riley.

HENRY A. MOORE, County Judge.

(Extract from Stenographer's Minutes).

Charge of the Court to the Jury.

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: This case is brought before you because lately there have arisen in the military organization of the State certain questions as to the right of a member who has received uniforms and equipments to retain them after his term of service has expired, and is brought for the purpose of testing that question. There is no reason to doubt, so far as I know, that the proceeding is conducted on the part of the prosecution and contested on the part of the defence in perfect good faith. They want to and are

entitled to have a judicial declaration as to the meaning of the statute which has been read, and I propose to give it to you. If I am wrong in my construction of it, there is an appellate tribunal which can correct me; or if I should think, on a review of the case, I was wrong I would not hesitate to reverse my own action; I simply desire to do what is right under the law.

It appearing without contradiction that at the time Mr. Riley, the defendant, joined the 14th regiment certain articles of uniform and equipments were issued to him; that his term of service has expired and that he has been discharged; that a demand has been made upon him to turn over to the captain of his company the articles so issued to him, and that he has refused to deliver them. I charge you that he brings himself within this statute, or, in other words, sufficient has been proved to make him guilty under the law of illegally retaining property belonging to the State of New York.

I charge you that he has no right to retain that property; that it was his duty to deliver it over on demand, and that in refusing to do so he has violated the military laws of the State of New York.

There is no conflict of evidence and there can be but one verdict in this case. Upon all these matters of law you are bound to take the direction of the court. Matters of fact are left to you to determine.

I charge you as a matter of law that the defendant has no right to retain these articles of uniform and equipment; he was bound to deliver them upon demand, and he having refused to deliver them is liable to conviction under this indictment.

OBJECTIONS TO THE PASSAGE OF THE NEW MILITARY CODE.—Col. Emmons Clark, Captains Kipp, Casey, Price, Steele, and Appleton, representing the 7th New York; Col. Josiah Porter, Lieut.-Col. Camp, Captains S. M. Smith, Knapp, C. T. Smith, and Gregory, 23d New York; Col. S. O. Ryder, Captains Walton, Mulligan, Griffin, Witthaus, and Wheeler, 9th New York, and Major Frothingham, Captains Williams, Ferry, Smith, Barrington, and Cowing, 23d New York, have issued a circular, to the National Guard of the State of New York, calling attention to the objectionable and dangerous clauses proposed by the new military code, now before the Legislature. The circular invites special attention to the general objections to the proposed code, among which are: Making the National Guard a standing Army; dangerous executive powers proposed; abolishing distinctive uniforms; the abolition of rifle practice; reducing the numerical strength of companies; compulsory encampments; the exemption from taxation, and the change in the staff departments. There are also other important objections which are not treated as much in detail.

TWENTY-THIRD NEW YORK (BROOKLYN).—Eleven years ago Col. Partridge, who was then Captain of Co. K, 23d, presented a medal to the company to be awarded to the member who was best in the execution of the "Manual of Arms." These competitions are public, once in each year, and have proved most enjoyable occasions, while the honor of holding the medal, so eagerly sought after, has been the means of greatly improving the command. The competition for 1881 was held at the regimental armory on Thursday, April 7th, and, in addition, there was a company drill, concert and a dance, the whole being a most complete success. As a close of the season's work it was in marked contrast with that of other companies, which ended with stag rackets, dinners, etc. Capt. Waters has every reason to be proud of Co. K, while the men are most fortunate in having such a good officer as their commandant. We hope to speak again of this occasion another week.

SIXTY-NINTH NEW YORK.—After a season's hard work in squad and company drill, battalion movements were commenced in this regiment on Monday, April 11, Companies C, D, and E reporting for duty, with Colonel Cavanagh as the instructor. The past winter had been devoted to preliminary instruction, theoretical and practical, of officers, sergeants, and companies, and it was fair to presume that this drill in the school of the battalion would show a marked improvement in the drill and discipline of the regiment. In this presumption, however, we were grievously at fault, for though the men were, as a rule, correct in obeying the commands, the officers and sergeants, with few exceptions, were utterly deficient in their knowledge of duty and tactics. The adjutant proved himself well posted, and worked hard throughout the evening to keep things in running order, but with very little success. The companies were formed in the main drill hall, and somewhat late "adjutant's call" was sounded, the markers being properly posted. The 1st sergeant of the left company promptly answered the bugle call, but paid not the slightest attention to the marker. He advanced fully one yard in advance of his position and there remained; when, however, the other sergeants had been correctly dressed, he decided to move back, and then instead of remaining square to the front, deliberately twisted his head to the rear and counted the files of his company. We regret to say that the adjutant made not the slightest effort to correct or censure this sergeant. The equalization was 12 files, and after line had been formed the adjutant had to direct the captains to "support arms." On coming to the front, to turn over the battalion, he found that a space of over six feet existed between the second and third companies, which he promptly ordered closed. The order, however, was to all appearances most reluctantly obeyed. The drill was commenced with marching in column of fours and company, step bad, distances bad, while alignments were completely ignored. After a few wheels by company, which could hardly have been worse, the column was halted, and markers posted at the wheeling points. Unfortunately, however, the captains used them to designate the finish of the wheel instead of the commencement. It seems needless to say the wheels were not improved, and at a wheel into line the pivot guides failed to stand fast. From the column of companies at full distance, "on right into line" was ordered, and as each company arrived at its proper interval, the colonel deliberately assumed command, and gave the orders required from the captain. Had he explained the movement before its execution and then tested the capacity of his officers, and corrected errors, he would have preserved his own dignity and saved much confusion in the companies. The column of fours was next formed and "on left into line" ordered, the colonel this time taking upon himself the duties of both captain and file-closer. The manœuvre was not explained, but as each pivot man of the set of fours arrived opposite his place in line, the colonel pulled him by the arm, all the while repeating the orders and scolding the men. It was no wonder that confusion reigned supreme, or that the captains overlooked the "support arms" until reminded by the adjutant. The movement next tried was "to form front into line faced to the rear." The colonel again acting as file-closer for the battalion. The captains of the second and third companies gave the order "right half turn" promptly, but not a man took up the double time. The left guide of the battalion was the recipient of a tirade from the colonel, much to the amusement of all present. An impromptu review, in which the adjutant acted as reviewing officer, was then executed.

PENNSYLVANIA.—First Regiment.—Companies F, I, and K assembled on April 4 for inspection by Major Hepburn. Although the orders called for the formation, etc., at 8 o'clock, it was 8.30 when the adjutant's call was sounded. Line was quickly formed, and battalion presented to Col. Wiedersheim by Adjutant Groff. As in the 2d regiment, inspection of arms, appearance, etc., was dispensed with, the skirmish drill being first taken up by a deployment to the front by numbers. Space did not permit of any maneuvering, and they were simply marched up the hill and down again, by being moved repeatedly to the front and rear. A rally on the battalion was in execution on assembly. Company F was now, as a single company, put to the test. Deploying as skirmishers by the right flank, rallying by fours, from a halt and on the march, assembling and firing were each gone through with, and with considerable snap and vim. Company K hardly appeared to be as good an advantage; we should credit this company, however, with being the first in the brigade to correctly carry out the rally by fours, inasmuch as the men opened fire immediately and without waiting for orders. Company I was not the equal of either of the others. Like in the skirmish drills of the 2d regiment but little proficiency was developed that would be of practical use. Equalization was now made into four companies for battalion drill. After a very fair rendition of the manual, the usual march in column of fours was taken up. Distances between front and rear ranks, wretched almost throughout the column; alignments fair, and step regular, but at a trot of 120 to 125 steps to the minute. March in column of companies bad, distances almost ignored, the pivot men in wheeling not taking ground to the front. To the left close column of companies, the third and fourth companies swept away out of position, requiring a side step for dressing; column of fours left forward fours left was followed by, to the right close column of companies, and marred in the same way; also by the lieutenant commanding the second company failing to halt when entering the column, and attempting to make a fours left instead of right; corrected by the colonel. On the right, was fairly executed. Column of fours, fourth company fours right, followed by the other companies, brought them again in column of fours right in front. To the right followed and was badly baulked by the fourth company, captain probably misunderstanding order; no material errors being noticed in the succeeding maneuvers, column of fours, yet the several movements were by no means as clean and regular as they should have been. Close column on first company right in front was fair, march by the flank and deployment on fourth company followed by close column on fourth company right in front was only passable; lieutenant commanding the third company failing to give command left forward fours left, and instead gave four left, thus breaking the company into fours. March by the flank and deployment on third company was fair; deployment on fourth company left in front was marred by fourth company being dressed to wrong flank. Deployment on interior company (the third), was in turn spoiled by lieutenant commanding second company (in column) attempting to march by fours right instead of left; by lieutenant commanding third company (in column), dressing to wrong flank when taking position in line; and by first company (fourth in line), not taking space far enough to the left. Right of companies rear into column was well executed, a repetition admirable. The left into line wheel was only fair. Double column, fours left and right, was nicely executed; deployment to front marred by one or two of the guides not being posted. Centre forward was good except in the oblique of left centre company. Formation of line by two movements to the left, marred by wrong posting of guides, as well as by right companies breaking very badly in making on left into line. A repetition of these movements was made with better results. Double column again being formed, a change of direction was made, and badly mixed on part of first division; formation of line by two movements was, owing to incorrect distances between divisions, well jumbled up.

Details were now made for guard mount; and for the first time the calls were correctly beaten. Adjutant's call being sounded the positions of the several officers were taken, the details conducted to the ground, and the several parts of the ceremony up to the report of the sergeant-major, all executed fairly, barring a few minor errors. But now commenced a series of errors which had no ending until the whole affair was over. The non-commissioned officers taking incorrect positions in front; the senior officer closing in and advancing improperly; changing his position at command; officers and non-commissioned officers to your posts, march; inspection of boxes not made; platoons upon making right wheel not properly dressed; column being broken into column of fours, after passing in review, without being first wheeled into line; no change of direction made after passing old guard, and although old guard had been formed no sentinels were posted, and consequently sentinels were first taken from new guard; these, with a number of additional errors, made a combination hard to match. We understand the brigade inspector expressed his satisfaction with the battalion drill, and considered the guard mount as better than last year. In our opinion it was much worse, but if better, the credit given last year was undeserved; the battalion drill was, though not the poorest, yet one of the poorest that we have ever seen in the regiment; and in many respects was far surpassed by those of the 2d regiment.

On April 5th Companies A, E, and G reported, and the battalion was present by 8.20 o'clock, a considerable improvement as regards time over the previous evening. The battalion skirmish drill, deployment to front, by numbers showed also an improvement. The rally was much better though not perfect, and the orders of command correct. The skirmish drill of the companies, each separately, was fair. Company E led off, showing up rather to the best advantage, though several orders in the manual of arms, given during the drill, such as charge bayonets, right shoulder, etc., were superfluous. Equalization, four companies of 12 files, having been made, battalion movements were taken up. In this, again, there was a very decided improvement on the drill of the 4th inst. Double column was promptly and accurately formed, but deployment to front was marred as usual by failure of one of the guides. Right of companies rear into column was beautifully muddled by third company, (made up of details), the rear four almost making a right about before the blunder was corrected. The wheel into line was imperfect, distances having been gained in previous movement, crowding resulted. Centre forward, left centre company failed to oblique. To the left, close column of companies, from column fours right in front, succeeded by the left from column left in front, was commendably executed. On the left, however, was badly muddled by the third company. Close column on first company right in front, on fourth company left in front, etc., etc., followed by the corresponding deployments were, barring a few immaterial blunders, unexceptionably executed. Promptness, rapidity, and accuracy, were in the main the features of the guard mount which followed. There was a slight hitch in the formation of the line and also in forming column of fours after passage in review; the latter, however, neither the fault of the senior nor junior officer of the guard, as their orders were given promptly and correctly.

The inspection of the companies of the 1st regiment was concluded on the 6th, when Cos. B, C, D, and H were re-

ported, with the exception of D, all on sharp time; Co. D reporting fifteen minutes late. The formation was marred somewhat by a blunder of third company forming on line before arrival of co/or company. In the skirmish drill Co. B led off, executing the movement with considerable spirit and in first class shape. Co. H was the first, closely followed by Co. C, Co. D was fair. In the battalion drill movement after movement was rapidly executed, and almost without a blunder. Of the few blunders the following were the most noticeable: In formation of double column the first division was not brought to the support until ordered by the colonel. The deployment, however, for the first time was accurately carried out. Centre forward was marred by left centre company failing as usual to oblique proper distance. The advance in line was marred by failure of officers to take correct positions, a frequent fault in the command. The guard mount was hardly the equal of that of April 5, though in the main excellent. Formation of line neither clean nor regular, and the usual blunder in forming column of fours after passage in review of course took place. The greatest blunder was made by the new guard after passing old guard on post; the manner in which the change of direction and forming line was conducted was an unfortunate winding up to the ceremony. The evening's exhibition, however, was unquestionably the best of the three; and one of the best efforts made by the command for some time. From the colonel to the private in the ranks, every one appeared to be on his mettle and determined to make amends for previous blunders, and the improvement was so well evidenced as to cause remark even among the civilians present.

Third Regiment.—Cos. B, C, D, and G of this command were inspected on April 7. Though comparatively prompt in reporting, the turn out was miserable; the aggregate strength of the four companies, when turned over to Col. Bonaffon, being but eighty-eight officers and men. The commands of the colonel put one in mind of the Scott Tactics rather than of Upton; and the drill from beginning to end was an aggregation of blunders. In column of fours break from the right to march to the left, the first company marched more than company distance to the front, the remaining companies taking up the march at the prescribed time left great gaps between companies. The double column was formed in execution of the order, "centre forward;" probably the double column was intended; the movement as executed was fairly carried out. The deployment, notwithstanding that no markers were posted, was in the main well executed. At close column on first company right in front, the colonel incorrectly ordered the companies to be dressed to the right; the guides followed up the error by inverting pieces; deployment was fair though no markers were posted. Close column on fourth company left in front was also badly managed; and somehow guides on both flanks of the companies were standing with pieces inverted; the deployment if it had been executed as ordered would have formed the battalion in line with the original fourth company on the right. The above are only a few of the many errors noticed during the drill. The skirmish drill was executed separately by the companies and tolerably well done by three out of the four, Co. B being decidedly the best. The guard mount was no better than the battalion drill; the only officers appearing to be well posted were the acting adjutant, and the sergeant-major. No corporals were mounted with the new guard; one sergeant was at a fix bayonet, the other was not; the senior officer of the guard failed to bring his guard to an order before inspection; the junior in the passage failed to look towards the officer of the day when saluting him; and the wheel in line of the platoons was not made. The above, only a few of the many blunders committed, are sufficient, however, to give an idea of the manner in which the ceremony was performed.

CONNECTICUT.—The commission appointed by the commander-in-chief to locate and secure to the State, lands sufficient and adapted for use as a permanent camp ground for the Connecticut National Guard, under the provisions of an act of the legislature passed Feb. 16, consist of Quartermaster General Alex. Harrison, Brig. Gen. S. B. Smith, ex-Major Thos. M. Waller, New London; Frank D. Sloat, New Haven, and W. H. Stevenson, Bridgeport. The State is authorized to take any land which the commissioners deem necessary for such permanent camp and approaches thereto, and if the commission and owners of the land cannot agree upon the amount to be paid, the commissioners are empowered to petition the Superior Court of the county where the land so taken lies, or to either judge thereof, in order that such compensation may be determined. The sum of \$10,000 has been appropriated to carry into effect the provisions of the act.

A bill has passed both houses of the legislature concerning the Yorktown celebration. In it the commander-in-chief may, at his discretion, designate a regiment of the National Guard to represent this State at the centennial celebration of the battle of Yorktown. The spring parade and the encampment of the regiment so designated shall be suspended for the year 1881, and the members of said regiment shall be allowed the regular pay for the same number of days' service that they would receive for the parades and encampments so suspended, provided that they perform that number of days' service in representing the State at Yorktown. The sum of \$3,000 is appropriated for transportation and camp expenses; any additional cost to be borne by the regiment. The per diem allowances and appropriations amount to \$14,000.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

We call special attention to the discussion of European and American Tactics, to be found in another part of this issue of the JOURNAL.

—THE PITTSBURGH *Critic*, from which we last week copied a part of the bill relating to the N. G. of Pennsylvania, was in error in stating that the bill had become a law. It passed the Senate almost unanimously, but is still pending in the House.

—MAJOR WALTER G. WILSON, Asst. Adjt.-Gen., 1st Brigade, Pa., having resigned, the following excellent promotions have been made: Major A. D. Hepburn to Asst. Adjt.-Gen., vice Wilson, resigned, and Capt. A. L. Wetherill to Major and Brigade Inspector, vice Hepburn, promoted.

—MAJOR JOHN B. FROTHINGHAM, 23d New York, Brooklyn, was chosen Lieut.-colonel of that command, vice Ogden, resigned, on Monday, April 11. At the same election Capt. Darius Ferry, Jr., Co. D, was promoted major.

—CAPTAIN THOMAS H. CULLEN, Co. B, 22d New York, has been elected major of the command, vice Horsfall, resigned.

—THE percentage of attendance at the drills of the companies of the 1st regiment, Chicago, for the week ending April 2 was as follows: Co. B, 80; Co. H, 78; Co. C, 77; Co. K, 71; Co. A, 70; Co. D, 68; Co. G, 66; Co. F, 56; Co. E, 55; Co. I, 46.

—THE Veterans of the 12th New York held a meeting at the armory on Thursday, April 7th, Major-General Daniel Butterfield in the chair, and about one hundred and fifty members present. The object of the meeting was to make suitable arrangements to celebrate the twentieth anniversary of the departure of the old "Independence Guard" to Washington in 1861. The Veterans decided on an old-fashioned down-town parade with a review by the Major. The active regiment will parade as an escort.

—THE Non-commissioned Officers' Association, 47th New York, Williamsburgh, will hold their annual drill and reception at the regimental armory on Wednesday, April 27.

—COMPANY H, 7th New York, Capt. James L. Price, will give a reception to the ladies of the fair committee of the company, at the regimental armory, on Friday evening, April 22, 1881.

—THE 23d New York, Brooklyn, will be reviewed by Major-General James Jourdan, commanding 2d N. Y. Division, at their armory on Saturday evening, April 23. The ceremonies will be commenced with guard-mounting, to be followed by the review and closed with a dress parade. A reception and dance will close the evening.

—THE Veteran Association, "Brooklyn City Guard," formerly Co. G, 13th regiment, and now of Co. G, 23d regiment, will have its annual dinner at Hubel's on Tuesday, April 19. Major-Gen. John D. Woodward is President of the Association.

—GENERAL ORDERS No. 4, A. G. O., California, announce the following alterations in the law: "By an amendment to section 1963 of the Political Code, approved March 4th, 1881, the maximum of companies is fixed as follows: Cavalry, 123; infantry, 141; artillery, 141; light batteries, 123; Gatling batteries, 151."

—THE effervescent Karcher, Adjt. Major of the 32d New York, has been bottled by Col. Bassett. He has been assigned to duty as I. R. P. without a chance of reappointment if he should resign. What a fall is here! from a perspective Lieut.-Col. to the humdrum work of checking scores. The 11th Brigade is surely going to the dogs.

—Co. E, 12th New York, Capt. Jethro Mosher, will give a musical and literary entertainment in its company room at the armory, previous to the regimental social reunion on April 18.

—THE 23d Brooklyn have invited the 22d New York to participate in a joint parade, review, drill, etc., at Prospect Park, at an early day in May.

—THE complimentary concert extended to Bandmaster Felix I. Eben by the officers and members of the 23d New York, in recognition of the services of that excellent musician in organizing and developing the noted Grenadier Band of the regiment, attracted a very numerous audience at the Clermont avenue armory on April 9.

TARGET PRACTICE.

BRIG.-GEN POPE, commanding Department of Missouri, in his General Orders 6, of April 2, maps out the course of instruction in rifle firing for the ensuing season preparatory to the meeting at Creedmoor next fall. He says: "It is desired that the most careful instruction and drill therein be given to both officers and men, and the Department Commander trusts that the next October classification will show very great improvement over the preceding one."

It is directed that the best shots (officers and enlisted men) at each post, and when practicable in field commands, commencing on the first Monday in May, compete for places in the contest to take place at Department Headquarters for the Department prizes; these competitions to continue for three days, firing ten shots at each range, each day, at 200, 500 and 600 yards, under the rules of the National Rifle Association. From these competitors will be selected the best shots, in number equal to the number of the companies in the command—as a general rule officers not in excess of one to three enlisted men—who will be continued in practice, and will be sent, with report of their competitive score, to Department Headquarters, so as to reach there by the first Monday in June, to take part in the competition for the Department prizes, which will take place soon after, continuing three days, firing seven shots each day, at each range, viz., 200, 500 and 600 yards, under rigid rules in every respect. Competitors will use the Service rifle and Service ammunition, and will wear in these contests the undress uniform, cap and belt.

At every post, where the same has not already been done, the commanding officer will appoint an officer as Instructor of Musketry, whose duties will be those defined on page 152 Laidley's Rifle Firing, revised edition. Commanding officers are directed to afford to such officers every facility for preparing ranges and carrying out a proper system of instruction for both officers (vide par. 9, p. 16, Laidley) and men, as laid down in Laidley's Rifle Firing, revised edition. These officers will be selected irrespective of rank, efficiency being alone consulted. This Instructor of Musketry being a staff officer of the post commander, his orders and instructions should be received as emanating from that source, regardless of his actual rank.

The order further details Capt. George Shorkley, 15th Infantry, as General Instructor of Musketry at the Headquarters Department of Missouri, which fact was announced in last week's JOURNAL.

THE MARKSMAN'S BADGE, S. N. Y.—Major General Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. A., President of the National Rifle Association of America, has addressed the following communication to Adjutant General Frederick Townsend, regarding the withdrawal of the marksmen's badge, and the probable discontinuance of rifle practice by the troops of the State of New York:

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION,
NEW YORK, April 8, 1881.

To Maj. Gen. Frederick Townsend, Adjutant General, N. G. S. N. Y.:

GENERAL: The decision of the State authorities to discontinue the further issue of the "marksmen's badge" to the National Guard of the State of New York, is regarded by the National Rifle Association as inevitably tending to greatly impair not only the interest in that important part of the soldier's duty, the use of the rifle, which it has sought to create among the National Guard, but also, in its opinion, to largely diminish the military efficiency of that organization. The association has, therefore, considered it to be its duty (if the State, from economy or other cause, withdraws the badge), to endeavor, if possible, to offer a badge of some description in its place on its own account. I would esteem it a favor if you would inform us as to whether, in case such a badge should be so provided, the State will recognize scores made by National Guardsmen in the matches of the National Rifle Association, or of any other regular rifle association at 200 and 500 yards as qualifying them "as marksmen" in the manner allowed prior to 1880, it being understood, of course, that they bear their own expense for transportation, ammunition, etc. Also whether or not the National Rifle Association will be permitted to use the die now in the possession of the Department of Rifle Practice for the purpose of manufacturing marksmen's badges at their own expense. It is desirable for many reasons to keep up the same badge, and if the State does not intend to issue them hereafter, it would seem as if there could be no objection to the National Rifle Association undertaking to do so.

I have the honor to be, General,

Yours, very respectfully,

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK, President N. R. A.

Gen. Townsend, replying to the above, reiterates his views of camps, and "respectfully declines to assent to the use of the State die, as mentioned in your communication."

THE INTERNATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—Earl Stanhope has sent the following reply to the invitation to send an English team to Creedmoor to contend for the "Palma" this year:

General Geo. W. Wingate:

LONDON, March 26, 1881.

SIR: As chairman of the Council of the English Rifle Association, I beg to inform you that after much consideration the Association regrets that it does not see its way to send a team of small bore rifle shots to the United States to compete with an American team this season.

But it is hoped that next year we may find eight gentlemen who will go to New York for the International Rifle Match.

Believe me, sir, yours faithfully,
STANHOPE.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Rifle Association, held April 12, the foregoing letter was read, and it was decided not to send an American team to Wimbledon this summer. The Committee on Finance reported that the condition of the association was never better. The report says: "If the association was to receive the same assistance from the State in the future as in the past its

friends could not wish it to be more prosperous. This aid has been \$4,500 a year, in consideration for which the association grants to the State the use of twenty targets and twenty markers on three days in the week from May 1 until about the middle of October. This has involved actual disbursements by the association of some \$2,500, leaving about \$2,000 to maintain and keep up the range for individual team practice by the National Guard of New York and Brooklyn. It is understood that this aid will be withdrawn hereafter. Unless this \$2,000 is supplied in some manner the association will be unable to pay the superintendent and assistant secretary, its only salaried officers, and incur its other necessary expenditures." The committee suggested that the money could be obtained by the election of life members, who pay \$25 and incur no responsibility. It recommended the passage of a resolution requesting the friends of the association to become life members. Names should be sent to the Secretary, F. J. Donaldson, No. 37 Park Row.

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MARRIED.

CRONE-BENNINK.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Lexington, Mass., April 12, 1881, by the Rev. Guy Van De Kreeke, Miss KITTIE A., daughter of Captain Louis E. Crone, U. S. Army, to LEONARD E. BENNING, of Cambridgeport, Mass.

DIED.

CLYMER.—April 14, GEORGE CLYMER, Medical Director U. S. N., in the 77th year of his age. Funeral will be from his late residence on Saturday afternoon, at two o'clock.

COOPER.—In San Francisco, April 13, after a long illness, Lieut. Col. GEORGE E. COOPER, U. S. A., Ass't. Med. Purveyor.

CURTIS.—In Norfolk, Va., Friday afternoon, April 1, 1881, MARY ROSE CURTIS, beloved wife of Clint A. K. Curtis, U. S. N., and daughter of A. M. and Mary Louisa Vaughan, aged 23 years, five months, and three days.

FAY.—At Kane, Illinois, April 12, Mrs. FAY, widow of General Jacob Fry, and mother of General James B. Fry, U. S. Army. JACKSON.—Suddenly, April 4, of congestion of the brain, BENJAMIN HENRY JACKSON, third and youngest son of Medical Director Samuel Jackson, U. S. Navy, aged fifteen years and eight months.

NEILL.—April 10, 1881, at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., EYA LOONEY, wife of General Thomas H. Neill, Colonel 8th Cavalry, of typhoid remittent fever. Burial at West Point, N. Y.

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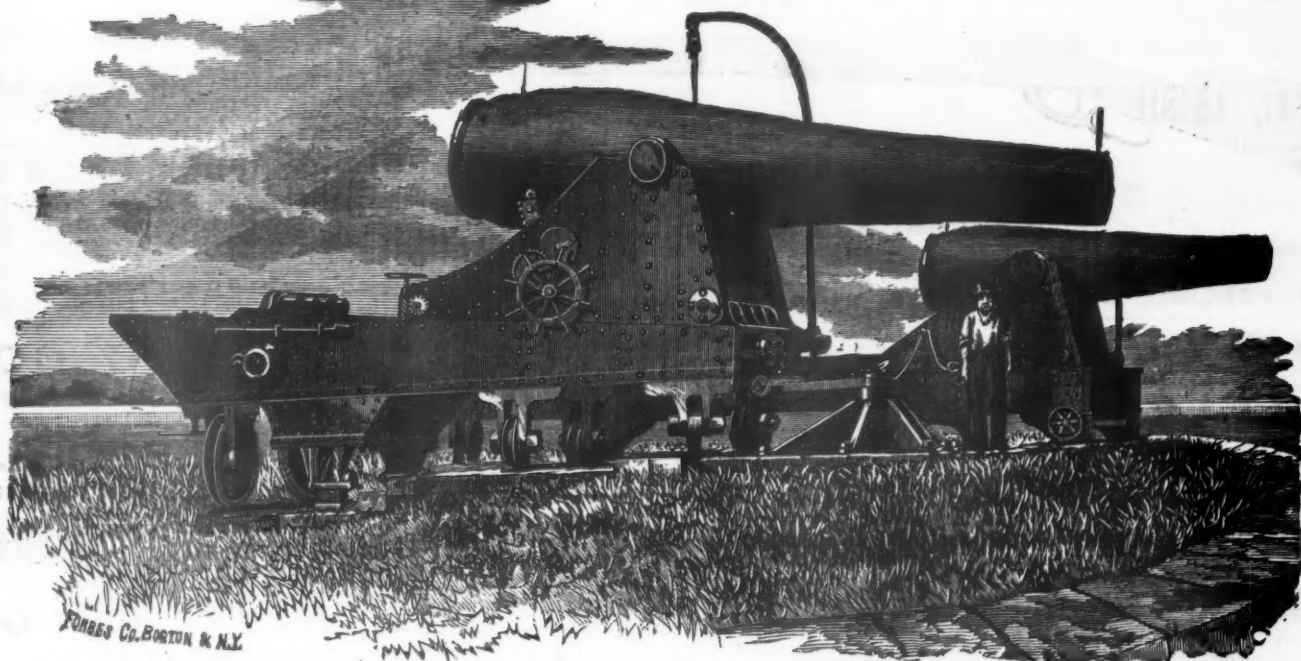
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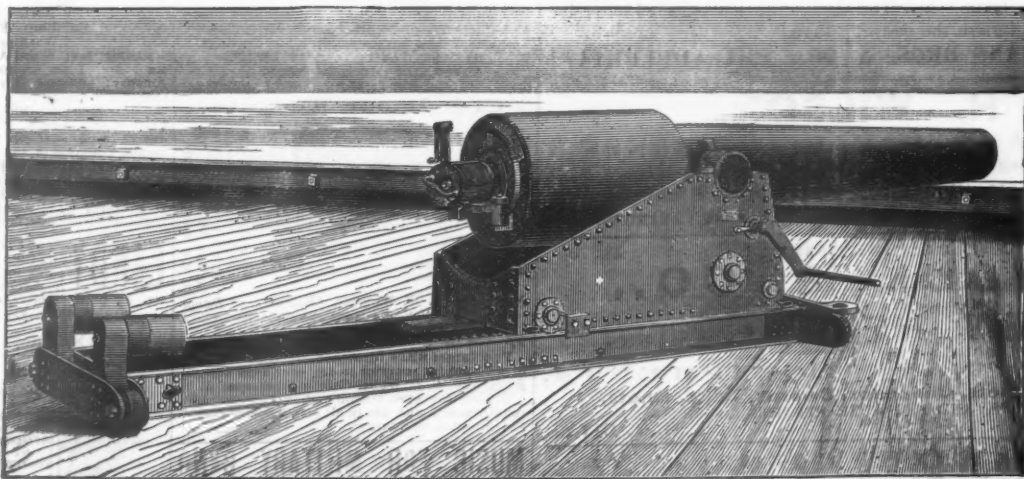
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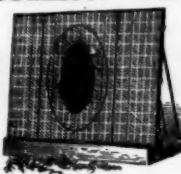
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